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**By Adam Clymer**  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — In a year of fragile and shifting political allegiances, almost half the Democrats in the United States have changed their choice for the presidential nomination in the last month, the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll shows.

Moreover, two-thirds of those who switched their preference and nearly half of those who did not shift show only weak support for their current preference. That finding suggests more shifts to come in the unsettled Democratic contest.

The survey, taken from March 21 to 24, makes it clear that former Vice President Walter F. Mondale has rebounded from the plunge in support he took after losing to Senator Gary Hart of Colorado in the New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont primaries. But the result is not a restoration of the commanding lead that Mr. Mondale held before the primaries; it indicates a close contest.

Since this poll, like any other, captured public opinion only at the time it was taken

## Democratic Voters, Like Race Itself, Are Up in the Air

and could not predict later attitudes, the tenuous Mondale lead it shows could be shaken by a defeat in Connecticut's primary, which was held Tuesday.

The volatile nature of the Democratic electorate this year, demonstrated repeatedly by sharp swings in the closing days of primary races, was shown again in this poll. "The shelf life of a survey in this election may be about 48 hours," said Peter D. Hart, Mr. Mondale's poll taker.

Many people explained their reasons for changing preferences in terms similar to those used by the 28-year-old Illinois woman who said she had switched from Mr. Mondale to Mr. Hart because of "TV — watching the primaries."

A 79-year-old Florida woman who was among the small group of switchers from Mr.

Hart to Mr. Mondale, explained her change by saying, "Mondale is getting the most votes."

Many who switched found new choices after the candidates they preferred in February dropped out of the race. About a fourth of Mr. Mondale's February backers left him for Mr. Hart. At the same time, however, Mr. Mondale gained some new adherents, especially from dropout candidates.

The switchers were more likely to be men than women, were more likely to be rich than poor and were found most frequently in the 30-to-44 age group.

The reasons given for switching most typically included the withdrawal of a previous favorite or learning more about the new one, especially Mr. Hart. His "new ideas" theme was often a part of it.

A 60-year-old California woman explained her switch from Mr. Mondale to Mr. Hart by saying, "Hart has newer ideas. Old fogies

haven't done anything new. Let a new one do it."

But Mr. Mondale also drew support, especially from backers of dropouts such as Senator John Glenn of Ohio. One of his former backers, a 60-year-old woman from Massachusetts, said, "I believe Mondale knows more."

The poll was conducted in two phases. One involved Democrats polled by The New York Times and CBS News from Feb. 21 to 25, when the results showed that Mr. Mondale held an immense lead.

In the March interviews, 377 Democrats were reached of the original 464, and 43 percent of them had switched preferences. An additional 5 percent indicated that they had switched back to their original choice after deserting him temporarily.

The other phase involved 1,217 persons not interviewed by The Times and CBS previously; 411 said they were Democratic primary voters.

Mr. Mondale led among both groups of Democrats, and in each he drew strength from assorted public estimates of his political competence: ability to deal with unexpected problems, foreign crises and the economy, and his experience and knowledgeability.

At the same time, Mr. Hart, rapidly gaining strength in some of those areas, was rated

Mondale leads in Virginia, but Hart is the likely winner in Connecticut. Page 3.

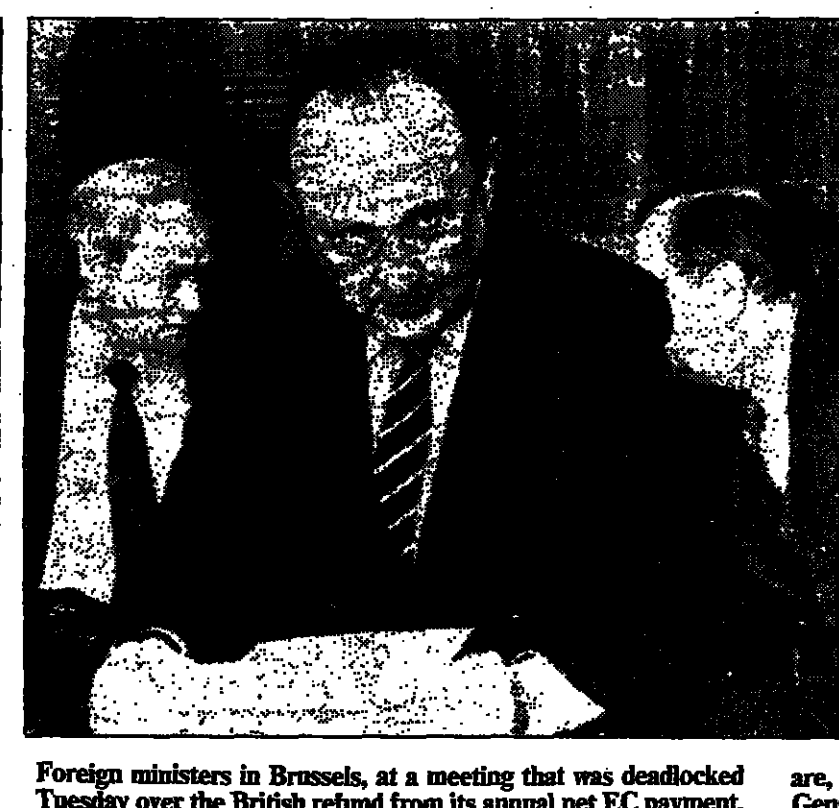
above Mr. Mondale in measures of warmth and sincerity. Even Mondale backers agreed that the statement "he is too dull" was more likely to apply to his man than to his opponent.

In the new sample of people who say they vote in Democratic primaries, Mr. Mondale led Mr. Hart 42 percent to 35 percent, with the Rev. Jesse Jackson a distant third at 9 percent. In a CBS News poll from March 5 to

8, Mr. Hart led 38 percent to 31 percent over Mr. Mondale, with 7 percent for Mr. Jackson. In the February poll by The Times and CBS, Mr. Mondale had 57 percent, Mr. Jackson 8 percent and Mr. Hart 7 percent.

One key to the continuing uncertainty of the Democratic race is the general flakiness of candidate support. Only 51 percent of those Democrats in the new sample who had a choice said their support for their favorite was "strong," and there was no difference on that score between Hart and Mondale supporters. Jackson backers were much more likely to say their support was "strong."

But for all the candidates, some of that support was not as strong as it appeared. Three groups could be subtracted: a large group of people who said their main reason for backing a candidate was dislike of his opponents, people who said they would vote for President Ronald Reagan against their candidate, and people who said they did not have a favorable opinion of their candidate. Of those left, only 39 percent who stated a preference could still be classified as strong supporters.



Foreign ministers in Brussels, at a meeting that was deadlocked Tuesday over the British refund from its annual net EC payment, are, from left, Claude Cheysson of France, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Sir Geoffrey Howe of Britain.

## EC Foreign Ministers Reach Impasse on Size of U.K. Refund

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**BRUSSELS** — A clash between Britain and its nine European Community partners on Tuesday plunged the bloc into further disarray, blocking an agreement to rescue the group from financial collapse, diplomats said.

Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, who was chairman of Tuesday's foreign ministers' meeting, described the deadlock as grave and said it was

highly disappointing that Britain should fail to be moved by major concessions made by its partners.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, rejected allegations of British intransigence. He said Britain had taken "formidable" steps at last week's abortive summit to narrow the gap between its demands and what the nine were prepared to accept to \$200 million. But he agreed that the gap was not narrowed further Tuesday.

Mr. Cheysson said that Britain had not moved from the figure it was demanding as a reference point for a settlement of its budget overpayments, which had led to the failure of the EC summit last week.

As a result, Mr. Cheysson said, Britain's partners withdrew concessions they had made earlier, including acceptance of its demand for a lasting mechanism that would avoid further disputes over Britain's budget problem.

"We have reached the end of the road," said Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany. "At the point we have reached now, the British cannot hope to get a better offer."

"We are fed up talking to the British," said Willem van Eekelen, the Dutch secretary of state for foreign affairs. "We are fed up trying to negotiate with a partner who does not want to move."

Mr. Cheysson said the nine other

EC members offered Britain an \$850-million rebate for 1984 — Britain is seeking a \$1.06-billion rebate — and as of 1985 a permanent system limiting any country's contribution to a given percentage of its gross domestic product per capita.

"We are back to square one," he said. "The fact we did not progress today in spite of the effort made by several delegations is extremely disappointing."

In a parallel meeting Tuesday, EC agriculture ministers were unable to end a deadlock in crucial talks on the community's 1984 farm budget.

They are to meet again Friday, two days before the 1984-85 marketing year begins.

Their talks hit an impasse late Monday when Ireland vetoed a milk quota for its dairy sector, invoking "vital national interests."

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

## Ahmed Sékou Touré, Guinean Leader, Dies

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**CONAKRY, Guinea** — Ahmed Sékou Touré, 62, president of Guinea since it became independent from France 26 years ago, died Monday during emergency heart surgery in the United States.

The Guinean government proclaimed a 40-day mourning period. Dr. Louis Lansana Beavogui, prime minister for the past 12 years, took over as acting president after a council meeting of the Democratic Party of Guinea early Tuesday morning.

When Mr. Touré, in rapidly weakening condition, arrived at the Cleveland Clinic on Monday, heavy internal bleeding was discovered from an aneurysm in the aorta, the main artery carrying blood from the heart, a clinic spokesman said. Doctors tried to replace the aorta but Mr. Touré's heart stopped and doctors could not revive him, the spokesman said.

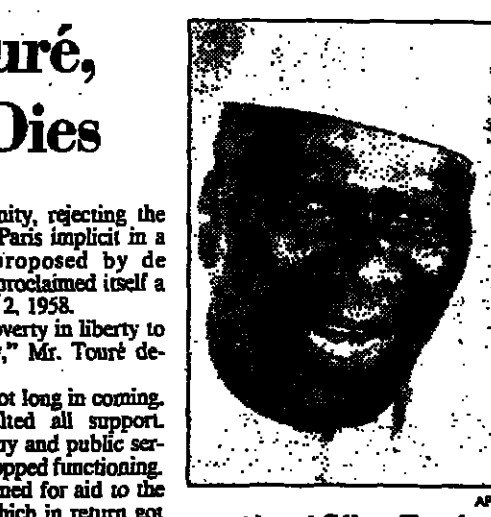
Foreign diplomats said Dr. Beavogui, 61, Mr. Touré's most trusted friend, appeared to be his most likely successor as president and general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea, the country's only legal political party. But the diplomats said the French-trained physician might be challenged by the late president's half-brother Ismaél Touré, minister of mines and geology, or nephew, Commandant Siaka Touré, who is transport minister and secret service chief.

Sékou Touré delegated little power and had designated no successor. Under the 1958 constitution, when the presidency becomes vacant the government remains in power until a successor is named, within 45 days.

Dr. Beavogui has held virtually all the main cabinet posts, including economy and foreign affairs. He is seen as likely to pursue Mr. Touré's welcoming of Western investments.

Mr. Touré had just completed a taxing trip to Algeria and Morocco in an effort to ensure the success of the Organization of African Unity's 20th anniversary summit at Conakry in May, when Mr. Touré was scheduled to take over the OAU presidency.

In 1958, French Guinea was the only French West African territory to vote against membership in the



Ahmed Sékou Touré

French Community, rejecting the dependency on Paris implicit in a constitution proposed by de Gaulle. Guinea proclaimed itself a republic on Oct. 2, 1958.

"We prefer poverty in liberty to riches in slavery," Mr. Touré declared.

Poverty was not long in coming. The French halted all support. Guinea's economy and public services virtually stopped functioning.

Mr. Touré turned to aid to the Soviet Union, which in return got sites for military bases, as well as cheap bauxite. Guinea has major bauxite deposits and the hydroelectric potential to turn the mineral into aluminum, though the potential has yet to be realized.

Mr. Touré's ruthlessness against his opponents led to repeated accusations that he was one of the world's most oppressive leaders.

He survived several coup and assassination attempts. In almost every major speech he spoke of plots

## Salvadorans and U.S. Officials Say Election Is Valid Despite Problems

*By Robert J. McCartney*  
*Washington Post Service*

**SAN SALVADOR** — The chaos in voting for a new president has left a sour aftertaste for many in El Salvador, but political leaders, local newspapers and U.S. officials have rallied to defend the validity of the election.

The U.S. ambassador, Thomas R. Pickering, was asked at a news conference whether Sunday's election should be annulled because of the poor organization that made voting difficult or impossible for many of those eligible. He replied, "Certainly a majority, and maybe well above that, voted. He added that it would be an act of arrogance to see the vote 'tossed out' because some people were unable to cast ballots.

U.S. congressmen also said the Salvadoran election had improved the prospects in Congress for President Ronald Reagan's request for more military aid.

In a news conference on Monday, José Napoleón Duarte, the candidate of the Christian Democratic Party, said the election should be accepted because 65 percent to 70 percent of the 1.8 million eligible voters had cast ballots. All eligible voters are required to participate in elections under Salvadoran law.

Of a possible challenge of the election, Mr. Duarte said, "It seems to me an injustice when the people went out to vote, that anyone should want to invalidate not only the election but also the will of the people."

Local newspapers, while reporting the disorder and criticizing the Central Election Council, also emphasized the popular desire to vote.

"The people demonstrated faith in democracy," read the headline in the moderately conservative morning daily La Prensa.

The other main political parties had made no comment on the validity of the election by early Tuesday. But Salvadoran politicians said that they expected the parties

to largely accept the election because preliminary, unofficial results indicated that results were more or less as expected and that the disruptions probably were not significant enough to alter the placement of the top three parties.

[Ballot counting began Sunday night at the 6,598 polling places, but certification and tabulation of the results by the election council still had not begun by early Tuesday. The Associated Press reported. Asked when tabulation would start, the council's vice president, Roberto Meza Delgado, replied, "I haven't an idea."

According to figures compiled by Christian Democratic Party poll watchers, Mr. Duarte held a substantial lead over Roberto A. Aubrisson, the candidate of the rightist Republican Nationalist Alliance.

Francisco José Guerrero of the conservative National Conciliation Party was third, according to these

## International Team Says Chemical Arms Were Used in Iran

*By Michael J. Berlin*  
*Washington Post Service*

**UNITED NATIONS, New York** — An international team of military and medical experts has concluded that "chemical weapons in the form of aerial bombs" have been used in Iran.

The unanimous finding, issued by the United Nations without qualification Monday, followed a one-week investigation by the specialists from Sweden, Spain, Australia and Switzerland, undertaken at the request of Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar in response to Iranian charges of poison gas attacks by Iraq. The report did not specifically say who had used the agents.

The use of both mustard gas and nerve gas is outlawed by the Geneva Protocol of 1925, to which virtually all nations, including Iran and Iraq, are parties.

Although there have been charges that similar weapons were used in Yemen in the 1960s, and more recently in Indochina and Afghanistan, the report marks the first formal substantiation of any such allegation.

The most telling piece of evidence was an unexploded bomb found by the experts in the war zone on March 14, one day after an attack by Iraqi planes was alleged to have taken place. Samples of the dark brown, oily liquid found inside were shown to contain mustard gas, the report said.

Other samples of liquid and soil brought to the experts in the city of Ahwaz contained a nerve gas known as Tabun, the report said. It noted, however, that Iran had not been able to provide fragments of the weapons that allegedly contained the liquid samples.

The experts also examined 47 patients and 12 bodies in Ahwaz and Tehran, establishing in 38 cases a "clinical pattern" consistent with exposure to chemical weapons, a finding that echoed reports on patients who have been treated in Paris, Vienna and Stockholm.

The 28-page report was couched in technical language and made no finding, except for charges by Iranian soldiers interviewed in the field, that Iraq had dropped the 300-pound (136-kilogram) bombs.

It noted that the green bomb casings, marked by a yellow band, were armed "BR 250 WP" and contained timing fuses with instructions in Spanish. But there was no other clue to their origin.

The report was circulated Monday to the 15 members of the Security Council, with the secretary-general's comment that he "strongly condemns the use of such weapons wherever and whenever this may occur."

Now the issue has been handed to the Security Council members, diplomats said, there appeared to be a consensus that if Iran does not seek a public debate, some form of unanimous statement by the council members must be issued on the report.

But a majority of council members, including the United States, the Soviet Union and France, have been perceived as tilting toward the Iraqi cause in the Gulf war, and some neutral diplomats felt they might have reservations about an outright condemnation.

The Iraqi representative, Riyadh al-Qaysi, said he would not comment until he had instructions from Baghdad. He noted only that Iraq had rejected the Iranian allegations in the past.

Accompanied by a UN Secretariat official, the experts visited Iran between March 12 and March 19, and explored two war zones — the desert area where the unexploded bomb was found and a marshy region called Shatt-e-Ali, where seven empty casings were examined.

**Iran Criticizes Experts**

Iran welcomed the fact that UN-appointed experts had confirmed the use of chemical weapons in the Gulf war but was strongly critical of them for not specifically blaming Iraq. Reuters reported from Tehran.

## Lebanese Try To Monitor Truces, Feuds

*By E.J. Dionne Jr.*  
*New York Times Service*

**BEIRUT** — Lebanon's already tangled political situation is becoming so complicated that officials talk about two separate cease-fires.

There was also talk Monday about meetings of two unrelated gunmen wound a French diplomat in West Beirut. Page 2.

security committees, and negotiations in Syria to settle at least three Lebanese feuds.

One problem is the broad conflict between the government of President Amin Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, and opposition groups, which are mainly Moslem. Another source of instability has been the fight in West Beirut between the Druze militia and a small Libyan-backed Sunni Moslem force known as the Murabitoun. Sunnis resent the presence of the Druze, whose centers of power are in the mountains above Beirut.

A separate cease-fire is in effect between the Druze and Murabitoun as the army and the opposition militias continue to fight.

While the conflict between the army and the Moslems, the Christian militia is also involved in the talks — another committee is trying to keep order in Moslem West Beirut.

There is also the breakup of the

## 'Dissident Cosmonauts' Float Past Censor in Soviet Journal

*By Robert Gillette*  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**MOSCOW** — Soviet dissidents, who rarely find much to laugh about in this solemn country, are enjoying a chuckle these days over what they presume to be a subtle practical joke perpetrated on government censors by the renowned science fiction writer, Arthur C. Clarke.

The apparent joke, "a small but elegant Trojan horse," as one dissident describes it, is contained in Mr. Clarke's book, "2010: Odyssey Two." It is the sequel to his novel, and Stanley Kubrick's film, "2001: A Space Odyssey."

Russians are among the world's most avid science fiction fans. With this in mind, a popular Soviet science magazine began serializing Mr. Clarke's sequel in its current issue and apparently plans to continue publishing a condensed, Russian-language version for several months.

In doing so, the magazine, *Tekhnika-Molodyozhi* (Technology-Youth), deviates from the otherwise uniformly hostile view of America presented by the official Soviet press, even in fictional portrayals. Set in the year 2010, the story has Soviet cosmonauts and American astronauts joining forces on a deep space mission among the moons of Jupiter to unravel the mystery of an enigmatic black monolith last seen in "2001."

What astute Soviet readers find so amusing about Mr. Clarke's sequel, and what the censors apparently overlooked, is not its daring suggestion of friendly U.S.-Soviet

cooperation. It is the particular names Mr. Clarke has given to the Soviet cosmonauts on the expedition.

The last names of all the fictional cosmonauts who appear in the book correspond in real life to those of well-known dissidents. Six of the seven are currently serving sentences in labor camps or internal exile for their human rights activities. Under strict censorship regulations, they are rarely mentioned in the centrally controlled Soviet press, and then only as objects of official vilification.

"It certainly is an amazing coincidence," said a Jewish human rights activist here. He and others said that the magazine, which has a monthly circulation of 1.7 million across the country, is very likely to be highly embarrassed, even if the convergence of the seven names was coincidental.

Along with two Americans and an Indian computer scientist, Mr. Clarke assigns to the mission fictional herocommonauts named Brailovsky, Kovalev, Marchenko, Orlov, Rudenko, Ternoovsky and Yakimkin.

First names, and in some cases gender, differ between characters in the book and the real-life rights activists, and there is no hint of political deviation among the book's Russian characters. The cosmonauts, however, appear to be the namesakes of:

• Viktor Brailovsky, a computer scientist and a leading Jewish activist due to be released this month from three years of exile in Central Asia.

• Yuri Kovalev, an engineer and a founder of the now-suppressed Helsinki Group of human rights monitors. He is serving a seven-year labor camp term.

• Anatoly Marchenko, a 46-year-old laborer who has spent 18 years in the camps for political offenses and is currently serving an additional sentence of prison and exile that expires in 1996.

• Yuri Orlov, a Jewish activist and a Helsinki Group founder. A well-known physicist, Mr. Orlov completed a seven-year term in a labor camp last month and began serving an additional five years of Siberian exile.

• Leonid Ternoovsky, a physician and founder in 1976 of the Helsinki Group in Moscow. He served a three-year camp term.

• Mykola Rudenko, founding member of the Helsinki Group in the Ukraine, due to be released into internal exile this month after seven years in the camps.

• Gleb Yakimkin, a Russian Orthodox priest sentenced in 1980 to five years in the camps and five more in internal exile on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

All seven, especially Mr. Orlov and Mr. Brailovsky, have received wide attention in the West from scientists and others concerned about human rights abuses in the Soviet Union. But because the names of these men appear in print in the Soviet press so rarely, one Moscow intellectual noted, it is not surprising that the editors of a magazine and officials of Glavlit, the state censorship agency, failed to notice their significance.

In the Western edition of the book, put out last year, Mr. Clarke revealed a personal interest in Soviet human rights issues by dedicating the book both to a cosmonaut, Alexei Leonov, and to the dissident physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, "scientist, Nobel laureate, humanist."

### INSIDE

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## French Official in Beirut Is Wounded by Gunmen As Troops Withdraw

United Press International

BEIRUT — Gunmen critically wounded a French diplomat in mainly Muslim West Beirut on Tuesday after opening fire at close range, police said.

The diplomat, Saverio Giorio, the general secretary of the French cultural service, underwent a three-hour operation at the American University Hospital after being shot two blocks from the French Embassy, French sources said.

His condition was described as critical. He was the third French official attacked in Beirut this year.

No one immediately claimed responsibility, but an underground group known as Jabat Jihad has previously threatened French and American diplomats with retribution because of attacks by French and U.S. peacekeeping forces in Lebanon on positions in Muslim or Syrian-held territory.

Unknown gunmen shot and killed a French Embassy driver and wounded the wife of a French diplomat in January.

An American diplomat, William Buckley, was abducted in West Beirut near U.S. Embassy offices on March 16. There has been no word since on a motive for the kidnapping or on Mr. Buckley's whereabouts.

Sources said Mr. Giorio was apparently followed after he left his apartment. Three gunmen in a car hit the diplomat with five bullets. Two pierced his abdomen, and he was hit in the head, leg and stomach, the French sources said.

The attack, on the third day of the withdrawal of the French

peacekeeping forces, came amid renewed fighting between Christian and Muslim factions across the Green Line dividing Beirut.

At least 10 persons were killed and 53 wounded in similar violations of a cease-fire Monday. The Lebanese Forces, a Christian militia, issued a statement in East Beirut threatening retaliation if Christian residential areas came under attack.

"Indiscriminate shelling is a two-edged weapon," the militia said in a statement. "We will hit back if the shelling against our residential neighborhoods does not stop."

Despite the continued fighting Tuesday, rival militia field commanders met to discuss ways of halting the violence along the Green Line.

### ■ PLO Parliament May Meet

The Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, announced that the Palestine National Council would probably meet in Algiers next month, United Press International reported from the Algerian capital.

The next session of the council, the PLO parliament-in-exile, "may be next month and it will certainly be in Algiers," Mr. Arafat said.

It last met in Algiers in February 1983, three months before dissident Palestinians began questioning Mr. Arafat's leadership of the movement because of what they viewed as his switch to moderation.

The dissension led to a Palestinian attack, supported by Syria and Libya, against Mr. Arafat's forces late last year near the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli.



Muslim militiamen carrying a wounded comrade who was hit by a sniper's bullet near the Green Line dividing Beirut Tuesday as French troops who have patrolled there pulled out.

## Iraq Fears Tehran May Use Kurds To Start Attacks on Northern Front

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — While much of the latest fighting between Iran and Iraq has been concentrated along their southern border, Iraq is acutely worried that Tehran may launch surprise assaults in the north with the help of Kurdish rebels.

Iraqi forces have been stretched to the limit along the 700-mile (1,100-kilometer) border. Foreign

military experts say the last two Iraqi reserve divisions were recently dispatched to the south, leaving no troops to guard the north.

The mountainous northern frontier has stayed relatively calm since last July, when Kurdish guerrillas led by Massoud Barzani and his brother, Idris, regained their stronghold of Haj Omran. For the first time, the Kurds teamed up with Iranian forces and Iraqi Shiite dissidents to achieve their victory.

The successful takeover of Haj Omran marked the emergence of a strategic alliance linking the three groups in their campaign to topple the socialist Ba'ath government of President Saddam Hussein.

The 10 to 12 million Kurds who populate the rugged hills sprawling into Iran, Iraq and Turkey have long waged sporadic battles for independence from the capitals that govern their homeland.

The drive for a separate Kurdish state has been particularly strong in Iraq, where the Barzani's father, Mullah Mustafa Barzani, guided a string of insurgencies against Baghdad that finally ended in his defeat and exile to the United States, where he died in 1979.

The Barzani brothers' decision to join forces with the Islamic regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini last year reportedly outraged President Saddam Hussein, who had been conducting negotiations with them with the aim of granting the Kurds limited autonomy in exchange for tacit support of the Iraqi war effort.

"Saddam Hussein realized that the Barzani used the talks as a ploy to put him off guard until a deal was struck with Tehran," a Western diplomat explained. "It was a stab in the back that Saddam will never forget."

The Iraqi president has retaliated with a mixture of ruthlessness and cunning. In several Kurdish villages known to be loyal to the Barzani forces, all the men have been taken away, according to a diplomat who recently toured the region.

President Hussein has also struck a new alliance with the leftist Kurdish leader, Jalal Talebani, a fierce rival of the Barzani clan. Mr. Talebani receives most of his sup-

port from urban, educated Kurds while the Barzani followers are mostly primitive villagers.

Baghdad has conceded greater autonomy and a reduced Iraqi military presence in Kurdish areas around Sulaimaniya to Mr. Talebani. In return, Mr. Talebani has agreed to prevent Kurdish attacks on Iraqi convoys and the oil pipeline leading into Turkey, while heading off any incursion by the larger Barzani forces further north.

The Barzani are known to be active in smuggling back into Iraq a number of Shiite dissidents who have been trained in terror tactics at special camps inside Iran. Two weeks ago, Iraqi authorities revealed the arrest of a young Shiite who, they said, had planned to bomb the Foreign Ministry and four embassies in Baghdad. He had been trained at a camp in Alwan and guided into Iraq by the Barzani forces through the hilly terrain in the north, they said.

Mr. Talebani has sought to claim credit for keeping the northern front relatively peaceful. But lately he has stirred some disaffection by seeking to expand his autonomous domain to include the region of Kirkuk, which contains oil deposits. Mr. Talebani wants the oil income to improve local housing and education, but Baghdad has balked at sacrificing any oil when the economy is staggering under the burden of its long and costly war.

Mr. Talebani is hoping that Baghdad's anxiety about the volatile war front in the south will make the government give in and grant the Kurds a more favorable deal.

President Hussein is said to fear not only another Kurdish betrayal, but also possible resentment among poor Shiite communities in the south where the country's largest oil reserves are located.

## Smith Seeks Prosecutor in Meese Case

Panel of Judges Is Asked To Select an Investigator

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Attorney General William French Smith asked a special three-judge panel Tuesday to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the allegations surrounding Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor.

Mr. Meese, nominated by President Ronald Reagan to succeed Mr. Smith, had asked for a special prosecutor to investigate allegations that arose during his Senate Judiciary Committee confirmation hearings, which have been suspended indefinitely.

On Thursday, Mr. Meese asked Mr. Smith to seek the appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate all of the allegations that have arisen since Mr. Reagan nominated him in January.

Five days earlier, Mr. Meese disclosed that Mr. Smith had started a preliminary inquiry to see if the appointment of a special prosecutor should be sought.

Under the 1978 Ethics in Government Act, Mr. Smith had 90 days to make that determination and then, if he found that allegations against Mr. Meese warranted further study, to ask the judicial panel to select a prosecutor.

Mr. Meese has denied wrongdoing from the start, specifically brushing off suggestions that his friends were given government jobs in return for their financial aid.

But he has acknowledged receiving financial help — in the form of interest-free loans and delayed payments on the mortgage on his California home — from six persons who subsequently were given government positions. He denied there was any relationship between the financial help and the jobs.

He was also questioned about his 1981 transfer from the retired to the active U.S. Army reserve and military promotion in 1982. The army's inspector general said both violated army regulations but said that Mr. Meese played no improper role in either.

The most troublesome question concerned a \$15,000 interest-free loan in 1981 from a California colleague, Edwin Thomas, which Mr. Meese's wife, Ursula, used to buy stocks for her children.

Mr. Thomas was named Mr. Meese's deputy in the White House and later named regional director for the General Services Administration in San Francisco. His wife, Gretchen, was named presiding officer at the San Francisco office of the Merit System Protection Board and the Thomases' son was given a job with the Labor Department.

Mr. Meese asked for the special prosecutor one day after it was disclosed that he had failed to pay federal income taxes on several hundred dollars in interest on his savings in the White House Federal Credit Union. (AP, WP, UPI)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Kuwait Court Sentences 6 to Death

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait's state security court Tuesday sentenced six men to be hanged for bombing attacks on the U.S. and French embassies and other targets last December.

Five of those sentenced to hang were Iraqi Shiite Muslim fundamentalists, including three who remain at large and were sentenced in absentia. The sixth was a Lebanese Maronite Christian who prosecutors said was paid \$24,000 to prepare the explosives.

Fourteen other defendants were given jail terms and five were acquitted. Kuwait has said that five persons were killed and 86 wounded in the Dec. 12 explosions. Also killed was the Iraqi truck driver who steered an explosive-laden suicide vehicle to the U.S. Embassy compound and blasted a three-story administrative annex. The embassy said seven persons were killed in all.

### U.S. Airliner Is Hijacked to Cuba

MIAMI (AP) — Three men hijacked a Piedmont Aviation jetliner carrying 38 persons from South Carolina to Florida on Tuesday and forced the pilot to land in Cuba, the Federal Aviation Administration said.

The FAA said the men had also demanded \$500,000, but it was not immediately known if that demand was met. "The word 'explosives' was mentioned, but we don't know what they have," said Jack Barker, an FAA spokesman in Atlanta.

The plane, a Boeing 737, was hijacked after leaving Charleston for Miami. It landed in Havana 37 minutes later. The flight originated in Newark, New Jersey, and stopped in Charlotte, North Carolina.

### 8 Added to Airline Salmonella Victims

JEDDAH (AP) — Eight Saudi Arabians, including Deputy Minister of Commerce Abdul-Rahman al-Zamil, have been added to the list of food poisoning victims on British Airways flights earlier this month, the Saudi Gazette reported Tuesday.

The eight became ill after a British Airways flight from London to Washington on March 13, the newspaper said. The former Saudi ambassador to the United States, Ali Abdullah Ali Reza, died last week of a heart attack that his family claimed was induced by food poisoning aboard a British Airways flight from London to Jeddah.

British Airways has reported that about 180 passengers and crew members became ill after flights from London to certain distant destinations on March 12, 13 and 14. The cause, salmonella bacteria, was traced to the glaze on the hors d'oeuvres from a London catering service, the airline reported.

### UNITA Claims to Seize Angolan Town

LISBON (Reuters) — Angolan rebels said Tuesday that they had captured the town of Sumbe, formerly Ovao Redondo, the capital of Cuanza Sul province, 190 miles (about 300 kilometers) south of Luanda.

A communiqué issued here by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, said that the town was stormed by 5,000 guerrillas in a six-hour battle Sunday. UNITA said that more than 400 Angolan soldiers, 7 Soviet citizens and 62 Cubans were killed. The claims could not be verified independently.

### Moscow Denies Snub to U.S. Envoy

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Union denied reports Tuesday that it refused permission for a private envoy carrying a message from President Ronald Reagan to the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, to meet with high-level Kremlin officials.

"These reports are another portion of deception," the Tass news agency said. It said the envoy, Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, retired, chairman of the president's Commission on Strategic Forces, was offered a meeting with a deputy foreign minister when he was in Moscow two weeks ago.

"But Scowcroft did not wish to avail himself of such a possibility," Tass said. A report in The New York Times Saturday, quoting administration officials, said that Mr. Scowcroft had made known to Soviet officials that he had a personal presidential letter and some additional authorization, but never received a reply.

### French Police Role Alleged in Killings

PARIS (Reuters) — Some French policemen are believed to be helping a Spanish "death squad" in its war of revenge against Basque exile according to the satirical French weekly Le Canard Enchaîné.

The weekly said officials in the Interior Ministry and the domestic intelligence service were sure that police were helping the so-called Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL).

GAL, an extreme rightist Spanish commando group, has claimed responsibility for the murder of six Spanish Basque exiles in France since it first appeared last autumn. "One or several French policemen are collaborating with the killers from GAL in their hunt for Basque refugees in France," the newspaper said in its edition dated March 28.

### Drought Apparently Ends in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuters) — Heavy rain has fallen for the first time in more than five years throughout northeastern Brazil, bringing relief from the drought that has devastated much of a region covering 1.1 million square kilometers (420,000 square miles).

A United Nations report showed that 69 percent of the children in the region were physically or mentally stunted because of the drought, which one in four had died before the age of 2. It was the worst dry spell since records began being kept in the 16th century.

Brazilian meteorologists now forecast widespread rain in the region for three months. The Northeast Development Agency has given the governments of the nine states in the area 7.5 billion cruzeros (\$3.75 million) worth of seeds to distribute to farmers.

### Chinese-Soviet Talks Progress a Bit

MOSCOW (Reuters) — China and the Soviet Union have progressed on secondary issues in their latest talks but seem no nearer agreement on the main problems hampering bilateral relations, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

Commenting on the fourth round of talks which ended Monday, the said positions may even have hardened on the central problems. Tass said the meetings took place in a frank and calm atmosphere; a diplomatic formulation meaning tough but reasonable talking.

The Western diplomats said Beijing and Moscow were interested in giving the appearance of progress, with Beijing particularly keen to show ahead of President Ronald Reagan's visit to China. This is why their joint statement noted beneficial links in sport, culture, trade and other peripheral areas, the diplomats said. "Clearly these are small steps, both sides will want to continue, but they are really a false masking, lack of movement on the key political differences," a diplomat said.

### U.K., China Recess Hong Kong Talks

BEIJING (Reuters) — Britain and China completed another round of talks on Hong Kong's future Tuesday and agreed to meet again April 1 just a few days before British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe is due to visit Beijing.

The usual terse joint communiqué said the two-day session, the 11th in a series beginning in July, had been "useful and constructive." While both sides maintained silence on the progress of the talks, there was increased speculation in Beijing and Hong Kong that Sir Geoffrey's visit would signal a new phase of negotiating.

Most of Hong Kong is due to revert to China in mid-1997 on the expiration of Britain's 99-year lease, and the rest of the colony is generally considered unviable on its own. China has served notice that it will unilaterally announce plans in September for recovering the entire territory if the talks with Britain have not borne fruit by then.

### For the Record

Robert O. Houme, 43, the U.S. consul general in Strasbourg, France was released from the hospital Tuesday, police said. He suffered no slight injuries Monday when a man on a motor bicycle fired into his car. The attack was claimed by the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (AP).

Helmut Kohl, a supporter of Portugal's efforts to join the European Community, is to arrive in Lisbon Wednesday for the first visit by a West German chancellor since the Portuguese revolution of 1974. (Reuters)

A Kenyan former serviceman, Pancras Okumu, 35, alleged to have been the No. 2 instigator of the abortive 1982 coup, was sentenced to death Tuesday by a court-martial in Nairobi, which found the former air force sergeant guilty of treason. He is the 13th person sentenced to be hanged for involvement in the uprising. (AP)

The director of the U.S. space shuttle program, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson of the air force, was named Tuesday to head the Pentagon's campaign to develop a space-based missile defense system. (AP)

Prompted by the cutoff of disability benefits for thousands of people the U.S. House of Representatives approved Tuesday, 410-1, a bill designed to ease the review process and ensure payment of benefits during appeal. (The Reagan administration opposes the bill. Similar legislation is pending in the Senate. (AP)

## Untangling Lebanese Truces, Feuds

(Continued from Page 1)

pro-Syrian National Salvation Front. Until talks among the factional leaders in Lausanne, Switzerland, this month, the front included the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt; the Sunni former prime minister, Rashid Karani; and former President Suleiman Frangieh, a Maronite Christian.

Mr. Frangieh broke with Mr. Karani and Mr. Jumblatt over proposals that would have weakened Maronite political influence. Mr. Karani is reportedly unhappy with Mr. Jumblatt's attacks on the Murabitoun.

Even this list does not exhaust the new splits in Lebanese politics. The Christians are split. The Christian militia, the Lebanese Forces, has broken with President Gemayel over his decision to cancel Lebanon's troop withdrawal accord with Israel. New pro-Israeli Christian political groups are forming.

"It's a reshuffling of the whole situation," said Sofia Saadeh, a historian and political scientist at the Lebanese University. "Sometimes I wonder how the Lebanese, let alone outsiders, can understand all this pulling and pushing. It's musical chairs on a very large scale."

### Argentina Drops Holiday

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's civilian government announced Monday it was eliminating a national holiday marking the 1982 invasion of the Falkland Islands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas.

On Monday, Lebanon took steps to resolve some of its immediate difficulties. But in the evening, all the major fronts where the Lebanese Army faces the Muslim militia erupted in fierce fighting.

The cease-fire committee of Lebanese Army and Christian and Muslim representatives made an important decision: to make the single crossing point between East and West Beirut neutral territory.

The decision came as French troops, who now guard the crossing point, continued their withdrawal from Beirut. Lebanese officials had feared that once the French withdrew, Muslims and Christians would fight to control it.

The crossing point will be controlled by a theoretically neutral force of the paramilitary Internal Security Forces and retired Lebanese Army soldiers.

In addition, the Druze militia withdrew from key positions it had won from the Murabitoun. Pro-Muslim troops from the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade began deploying in force around West Beirut. Muslim officials hoped the move would ease Sunni fears of Druze military strength.

Some of the political reshuffling is the result of the failure of the Lausanne talks. In addition to splitting the National Salvation Front, the talks marked the conversion of President Gemayel, once a firm U.S. ally, into an ally of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

But some of the conflicts were caused by the radical changes in the military situation over the last two months.

Large chunks of land have changed hands. Since the beginning of February, opposition militias have seized both West Beirut and a large area to the south of the capital from Lebanese Army troops loyal to Mr. Gemayel.

The battles in the last week between the Druze and Sunni Muslim militias, politicians say, is part of an inevitable struggle for power to see who will dominate in Lebanese opposition politics.

Such changes would be difficult for any political system to absorb. But Lebanon has the additional problem that about three quarters of its land is occupied: half by Syria, a quarter by Israel.

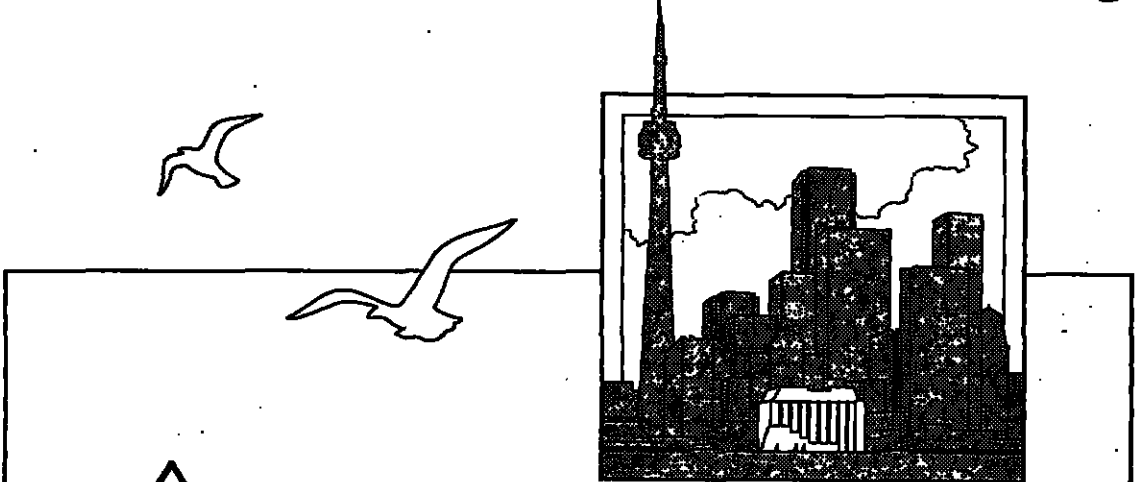
In current discussions, Syria has the dominant role. The Syrians were the major supporters of the opposition to Mr. Gemayel. Syria's allies included not only Muslim leaders such as Mr. Jumblatt and Nabih Berri, the Shiite Muslim leader, but also Mr. Frangieh and Mr. Karani.

But now the Syrians have a new ally, President Gemayel. When he canceled the agreement with Israel, Mr. Gemayel decided that only Syria could help him stay in power to work out the conflicts that have led to nine years of civil war.

As a result of Syria's new power, virtually everyone who is anyone in Lebanese politics has been in Damascus over the last two days or has had representatives there.

The meetings in Syria led the Beirut French-language daily L'Orient-Le Jour to comment: "The Lebanese, simply to say hello, need to pass through Damascus."

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## Salvador Vote Defended Despite Irregularities

(Continued from Page 1)

figures, and was far enough behind that he was not likely to challenge Mr. d'Aubuisson for second place. The two top vote-getters face a runoff election within 30 days after the final results are announced unless one candidate gets more than 50 percent of the vote.

The root of the election problem was the insistence of the political parties on creating an electoral register, or nationwide voter list, to prevent the widespread vote fraud that has been common in Salvadoran elections. In the past, people could vote anywhere simply by showing their identity cards.

The trouble with these documents is that they are easily forged, and town halls traditionally have issued extra cards to political supporters to allow them to vote more than once. In this election, voters had to show their cards and have them stamped as usual, but they also had to appear at a polling place where their name was included on the electoral register.

This register was still being printed the morning before the election. Also, many polling places in both the capital and the countryside lacked ballots or ballot boxes, or received the wrong voter lists.

Politicians and newspapers estimated that tens of thousands of people tried to vote but failed.

■ Aid Viewed More Favorably

Some congressional Democrats who observed the presidential elections said after meeting with Mr. Reagan on Monday that they were more inclined to support additional aid for El Salvador. The New York Times reported from Washington. Representative Jim Wright, a Texas who is the House majority leader, said, "I'm going to do whatever is necessary to provide the means for the people of El Salvador to preserve a democratic society."

## Sékou Touré Dead at 62

(Continued from Page 1)

tions had stopped by about 1977. By 1978, Guinea had become one of the world's 25 poorest countries. In the early 1980s, however, with the Soviet connection turning sour, Mr. Touré set out to attract Western and Arab investment to exploit Guinea's reserves of bauxite, diamonds, iron and, potentially, oil. He visited the United States in 1982 to promote business support for development projects.

Sékou Touré was one of seven children of poor farmers. He was born Jan. 9, 1922, in a village on the Niger deep in the interior.

Mr. Touré became involved in politics in 1946 when Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast organized the African Democratic Rally. Mr. Touré held several elected offices in Guinea and won a seat in the National Assembly in 1956.

In 1957 he became vice president of the government council, in effect prime minister under a French governor. He proclaimed independence the following year. (UPI, Reuters)

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# Democratic Campaign Becomes Psychodrama

## Contest Puts Mondale and Hart Through an Emotional Winger

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The contest for the Democratic presidential nomination seems to be setting a new standard when it comes to putting the candidates through an emotional wringer.

The erratic rhythm of the primary season, jerking Walter F. Mondale and Gary Hart mercilessly

from victory to defeat and back again, is partly accountable. But the candidates themselves are also helping to turn their competition into a punishing psychodrama.

Despite their ritual disclaimers, Mr. Mondale and Senator Hart are well down the road toward the enduring personal animosity that will be awkward to paper over with appeals to "party loyalty." While the candidates themselves maintain official stances of "it's nothing personal," their aides hardly bother to hide their animosity.

Mr. Mondale's spokesmen characterize Mr. Hart as a shallow, untethered man whose election would involve tremendous risks for the physical safety and basic principles of the nation. Hart advisers depict Mr. Mondale as a political hack who will go to any lengths to try to discredit the Colorado senator.

The most fascinating aspect of the campaign has been the change in the behavior of the candidates themselves. After his defeat in New Hampshire, Mr. Mondale virtually restructured himself politically.

For 20 years Mr. Mondale has mostly been an advocate of issues and good government. Over the last four weeks he has fashioned a new persona. Now he is a politician on the attack.

But the former vice president's previous flirtation with political attacks helped bring disaster to him and his party. That was in 1980 when President Jimmy Carter and Mr. Mondale tried to "demonize" Ronald Reagan as a threat to the nation's safety and wound up losing the White House.

For the moment, however, it seems clear that Mr. Mondale's "Where's the beef?" denigrations of Mr. Hart opened up an area of vulnerability. With them, Mr. Mondale made a comeback that seemed to mesh with a period of public scrutiny that the Hart campaign was unprepared to handle.

Five days before the primary in Illinois, Mr. Hart had victory in his grasp. Mr. Mondale's polls showed Mr. Hart ahead by 45 percent to 32

percent. Mr. Hart's own polls showed a narrower, but solid, lead. Then Mr. Hart stumbled into a debate over the content of his campaign commercials. He first defended one of his commercials, then ordered it withdrawn.

This diverted attention from the senator's main advantage, the kind of clearly defined, attractive thematic message that Mr. Mondale has yet to develop.

But in Illinois, Mr. Hart's "new ideas, new generation" message got lost in what Mr. Mondale's people called an "examination period." It brought new energy to public questioning about the senator's personal background: his name change, his conservative religious background, his alleged penchant for misrepresenting his age by one year, his history of marital difficulties.

All these gave resonance to Mr. Mondale's speeches and commercials with their relentless argument that the voters did not know Mr. Hart well enough to trust him with the presidency.

So the dominant emotional pattern was repeated. Only this time it was Mr. Hart who made the plunge from exhilaration to despair.

Now, going into primaries in Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, the two candidates have achieved a kind of stasis.

Both seem emotionally exhausted. Both have exhibited an ability to appear graceless under pressure. For Mr. Mondale, there were hand-wringing speeches in which he seemed to be blaming the voters.

For Mr. Hart, the nadir was his grudging concession statements after Illinois in which he sought to excuse his bumbling campaign by denying that he had ever been ahead.

Now, as their personal battle moves from Connecticut to New York, the two men have brought the campaign to a moment of great uncertainty and true suspense.

### UCLA Student to Be Tried

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Ronald Austin, 19, a student at the University of California, Los Angeles, will stand trial on charges he used his home computer to tap into an international computer network with ties to the Defense Department. He was bound over Monday on 12 felony counts of malicious access to a computer system and one of receiving stolen air tickets to London.



Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York lines up for lunch in Manhattan with Walter F. Mondale during the campaign for the Democratic presidential primary next Tuesday.

# One Killed in Chilean 'Day of Protest'; Traffic, Commerce Reduced in Capital

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTIAGO — One demonstrator was killed and more than 300 were arrested in clashes with riot police Tuesday during a "day of national protest" against military rule. The protest curtailed public transportation and kept most students out of school in the capital.

Traffic in Santiago, a city of four million people, was as light as on weekends, with the number of buses cut by half and few taxis in evidence.

The government reported school attendance at 47 percent in the capital, and some schools said only 4 percent of their students showed up. Absenteeism at factories and offices was well above normal. Most shops were open, but many closed early to protest government economic policies.

Tuesday's day of protest began amid tight security by Chile's military government and the reimposition of press censorship.

Residents reported four bomb explosions overnight, but police confirmed only one, on a rail line from Santiago to southern Chile.

The commanders of the military zones of Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion ordered curfews for Monday and Tuesday nights under special powers assumed by the armed forces under a 90-day state of emergency imposed Saturday.

The protest was called by opposition parties and union leaders, who urged Chileans to stay away from shops, schools and government offices and to bang saucepans after dark as a sign of opposition to the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

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# Mondale Leading Virginia Caucuses; Hart Victory Is Seen in Connecticut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RICHMOND, Virginia — Walter F. Mondale is leading in the delegate count in Virginia's Democratic caucuses despite being beaten in the popular vote by the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, party officials said Tuesday.

Mr. Mondale stood to gain 12 delegates to the national convention, Mr. Jackson 10, and Senator Gary Hart 5, with 10 uncommitted, the officials estimated. The allocation of 31 delegates remained undecided.

The district and state conventions actually choose the 78 Virginia delegates who will go to the national convention in San Francisco in July. But 68 of those delegates will be pledged to candidates or unpledged based on the results of the caucuses, while the remaining 10 are party and elected officials.

Most of the caucus voting took place Saturday night, with about one-quarter chosen Monday night. With about 88 percent of the district results tallied early Tuesday, the popular vote was Mr. Jackson 7,620, Mr. Mondale 6,611, Mr. Hart 4,073 and uncommitted 4,234.

The state Democratic Party chairman, Alan Diamonstein, said the turnout was better than usual

and could be at least partially attributed to two campaign visits last week by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart did not campaign in Virginia.

■ **Hart Fights for Connecticut**

Mr. Hart was expected to complete his sweep of New England states with a victory Tuesday in the Connecticut Democratic presidential primary, which Mr. Mondale has all but ignored. The Washington Post reported.

Fifty-two of Connecticut's 60 delegates to the Democratic National Convention are at stake in the primary. But the contest means more to Mr. Hart than just the delegate allotment.

The Colorado senator, who has won only the Alaska and Montana caucuses in the 12 state contests since March 13, has tried to make Connecticut a major battleground. He has opened nine offices, launched an advertising blitz and spent two days of the last week stumping the state.

Mr. Mondale, however, has refused to join the fight. His campaign still has budgeted no money for telephones, bumper stickers, leaflets or signs here.

A statewide poll conducted for the Hartford Courant through Friday showed Mr. Hart as the choice of 48 percent of likely Democratic voters, while 28 percent favored Mr. Mondale, 5 percent supported Mr. Jackson, and 19 percent were undecided.

One of Mr. Hart's themes in campaign appearances in the state has been to warn that Mr. Mondale would continue policies in Central America that threaten "large losses of American lives."

Also, in an extensive television advertising campaign in neighboring New York, he charges that Mr. Mondale wants to leave U.S. combat troops in Central America to "serve as bodyguards to dictators" and as "bargaining chips with Nicaragua."

Mr. Mondale has denied that he would leave U.S. troops in Honduras as "bargaining chips," but then explained that he would keep some troops there to be used in bargaining to secure the removal of all Cuban forces in the area.

"I would just leave a few of them there," Mr. Mondale said. "They are not bargaining chips."

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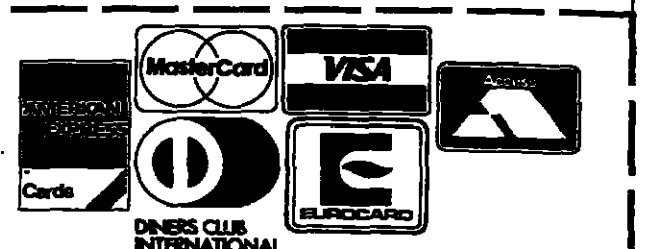
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Banks and Borrowers

The negotiations between the international bankers and the Latin American borrowers are moving in a dangerous direction. The immediate issue is the \$43 billion in loans to Argentina and the interest payments that the Argentines have missed. Argentina apparently has told the bankers that it does not intend to make those payments, although it has the funds.

If nothing more is paid by the end of the month—that is, by Saturday night—banking regulations in the United States will require the U.S. lenders to classify some of the loans as "non-performing," making it very difficult for any U.S. banks to continue the practice of lending to cover current interest.

The Argentines are pressing for easier terms from the bankers, and there is a measure of justice to their case. Interest rates are enormously higher than they were in the late 1970s when the Latin borrowers were building up these debts, and the recessions have impeded their ability to repay. But if the banks make concessions to Argentina, they must be prepared to extend them equally, and perhaps more than equally, to Brazil and Mexico, which have much larger debts.

Concessions on repayment terms would ideally reward borrowers' efforts to pay. Mexico and particularly Brazil have been going through a time of genuinely drastic restraint. It would be strange policy, and unpromising for the future, to begin now to make conspicuous-

ly larger concessions to Argentina, which has done far less in its own behalf.

The venue of these negotiations, in Uruguay, is symbolic. On one side, Argentina is using the deadline at the end of the month to try to force a solution in its favor, emphasizing the peril to its newly elected democratic government if it fails. But on the other side, Brazil, with its much larger population and great concentrations of poverty, is also moving toward democracy. Argentina, an oil producer and a food exporter, enjoys an inherently rich economy. Brazil's natural resources are fewer, and it has been practicing austerity much longer and more rigorously than Argentina.

The deterioration of these negotiations owes much to a sense that the borrowers' current methods of staying solvent—the suppression of imports and the reduction of living standards—cannot be pursued forever.

But one thing is unpleasantly clear: Any deliberate refusal by a country to meet its obligations within its ability, runs a high risk of abrogating all the lines of credit and exchange on which Argentina or any other modern trading economy depends. There is no question but that Argentina's economy is already under strain. But self-imposed financial isolation can only increase that strain and prolong it. The negotiators on both sides have a responsibility to do better than that.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Nimeiri Can Help Sudan

The renewed Libyan threat to Sudan fully justifies the dispatch of two American AWACS reconnaissance planes, but not all Sudan's problems are external. Washington's help will make a lasting difference only if Khartoum abandons the insensitive policies that invite Libyan troublemaking.

Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, whose plane bombed the Sudanese city of Omdurman last week, seems to enjoy the role of Barbary pirate. He sponsors rebels fighting Morocco for control of Western Sahara, his forces bolster other rebels in northern Chad and he has tried strong-arming neighboring Tunisia. He is particularly obsessed with Sudan's President Gaafar Nimeiri, who, like himself, came to power as a disciple of President Nasser of Egypt; their paths diverged after Nasser's death.

Sudan is Africa's largest country, strategically located astride the upper Nile. Its security is therefore a major Egyptian, and thus also

American, concern. Besides hostile neighbors, Sudan suffers from ethnic and cultural divisions. From 1955 to 1972 intermittent civil warfare pitted the mainly Christian and animist southern provinces against the dominant Arab Moslem majority of the north. The peace agreement that granted regional autonomy to the south was Mr. Nimeiri's greatest single achievement. Last year he imperiled that achievement by redividing the south into sub-regions and launching an ill-considered "Islamization" drive. That provoked new resistance and, now, new Libyan mischief.

Washington can and should help defend Mr. Nimeiri against Libya's aggression. Patrolling Sudanese and Libyan airspace from Egyptian skies is an appropriate aerial form of gunboat diplomacy. But it serves neither Mr. Nimeiri nor his allies for him to further provoke his fellow Sudanese.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Watch the Kremlin and Wait

Four months on from walking out of the Euro-missile talks in Geneva, and six weeks after a change of leadership, the Soviet Union is showing little or no interest in resuming a serious East-West dialogue. [Monday's] nasty little attack on Mrs. Thatcher illustrates how the Kremlin is determined to play the same old tune. Reacting—with remarkable speed, incidentally—to realistic and even conciliatory comments on the future of the NATO-Warsaw Pact relationship, Moscow accused her of distorting the truth, justifying NATO's "adventurist policy" and whipping up the arms race.

Perhaps it is too much, and evidently too early, to expect Moscow to behave in any other way. President Mitterrand, who has himself just called for strong and open dialogue with the Kremlin and is proposing to visit the Soviet Union this year, has put his finger on it with a warning that some time was needed before "psychological" conditions will be right. This is a polite way of saying that decision making in the ruling Politburo remains paralyzed during a period of internal debate when Mr. Chernenko, the new leader, has to watch his back as well as his heels.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

### The Point About Mitterrand

The enthusiastic welcome accorded to President François Mitterrand of France by the Reagan administration was well deserved. In a sense, however, the glad hand has been extended for the wrong reasons.

It is nice that the French share Washington's concern and skepticism about Moscow's behavior and intentions, and that Mr. Mitterrand has thrown his prestige squarely behind the deployment of U.S.-made cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe as a counterbalancing force. But we should save our loudest applause for his wise and determined effort to build a Europe capable of looking after itself with diminishing reliance on the United States. Instead, it isn't at all clear that Washington welcomes the French initiative.

—Ernest Conine in the Los Angeles Times.

### A Stable Kashmir Stalemate

Fortunately, the Pakistanis realize that they do not have the military strength to conquer the southern part of Kashmir, while India knows that an invasion of the northern part would threaten disruption of the Indian union. The resultant stalemate has its uses, for since the Iranian revolution a stable Pakistan has become important to the United States as an aid to keeping open the Strait of Hormuz and to monitoring the reinforced Soviet Indian Ocean fleet. And in spite of India's treaty of friendship with Moscow, Delhi is by no means unhappy at having Pakistan as a buffer between India and the Russians in Afghanistan.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Democracy Is Unpredictability

"Exciting" and "unpredictable" are two adjectives which best describe the U.S. presidential elections. Blaring sound trucks, colorful signs and placards, lively meetings and heated debates are all part of the showy aspect of American campaigns. But all is not just show and carnival. The voting public, amateur campaigners, party professionals and presidential aspirants all join in the process of discovering and choosing America's chief executive—the most important and powerful office in the world. Unpredictability is what makes the American presidential election so exciting and challenging. The very fact that there is no predetermined or even likely winner underscores the genuinely free and democratic processes of American politics.

—The Korea Herald (Seoul).

### Against Aid to the Philippines

We think we should be given a chance to solve our own problems. We believe that all forms of foreign aid, military and economic, should be suspended, and that this suspension should be used as leverage to move [President Ferdinand] Marcos toward democracy.

—Agapito Aquino, younger brother of slain Filipino opposition leader Benigno Aquino, in an interview with Newsweek.

## FROM OUR MARCH 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Vienna 'Amazed' by London

VIENNA — The attitude of Great Britain excites astonishment here, for her last proposition made her recognition of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina dependent upon a promise by Austria-Hungary not to attack Serbia, whereas it was Serbia who first mobilized and threatened the Dual Monarchy, causing an enormous expenditure for military preparations to meet her openly stated intention of going to war. On the other hand, Russia has recognized the annexation of the two provinces. Amaze is felt here that England, which is the least interested of all the Powers in the Balkan kingdom, should have set herself up as more Russian than the Russians, the matter concerning the Northern Power more than any other after Austria-Hungary.

### 1934: Moscow Resists U.S. Football

MOSCOW — "Too rough for our young men," the Soviet supreme council on physical culture decided after completing a study of the advisability of introducing American football into the U.S.S.R. But Finnish-Americans who migrated after the Russian revolution to the province of Karelia, northeast from Leningrad, have smuggled in the game. A correspondent of the Moscow "Daily News" writes that the Finns up there, who as small boys learned football on sand lots in various parts of the United States, have organized several eleven and have played a number of intercity matches. The team of Petrozavodsk, capital of Karelia, has defeated those of the nearby towns of Kondopoga and Lososina and is looking for other eleven to conquer.

## In War, Nuclear Plants Are Weapons

By Milton R. Benjamin

WASHINGTON — Suppose the world awoke tomorrow to news that Iraq had an atomic bomb. Given President Saddam Hussein's apparent determination to stop at nothing, not even chemical warfare, in his death struggle with Iran, his possession of even a crude nuclear weapon would spark an outcry of international alarm.

The good news is that an Iraqi nuclear attack on Iran does not seem imminent. The disconcerting news is that the world has only luck to thank for Iraq's inability to turn part of Iran into a nuclear wasteland and leave thousands of Iraqis to die from radiation.

The chance occurrence which spared the world its first nuclear catastrophe in four decades was not Israel's 1981 bombing of Baghdad's Osirak research reactor. Whatever the intended use of that reactor, it is most probable that Iraq could have subverted the international nonproliferation regime so swiftly and successfully as to have today the makings of atomic weapons.

No, the act of fate that averted this particular nuclear horror was the revolution of Ayatollah Khomeini. Had he ousted the shah in 1979 but a few years later, the shah would inadvertently have bequeathed to Iraq the ability to visit a nuclear disaster on Iran.

The means of this tragedy would have been two huge civilian atomic power plants in Iran, which today sit half abandoned on shores of the Gulf. The revolution halted work on the plants, which were to go into commercial operation by the end of 1981. If those reactors

— as large as anything built anywhere — were operating today, they would offer Iraq a more tempting and vulnerable target than the oil facilities on Kharg Island.

While much attention has been paid to trying to slow the proliferation of nuclear weapons, little has been paid to implications of the spread of atomic power facilities. In areas of the developing world where war otherwise would be fought with conventional weapons, the presence of atomic power plants injects alarming radiological considerations.

An attack on a commercial nuclear power plant, using high-explosive bombs, could breach any existing containment, leading to a massive release of radioactivity. While the immediate lethality of a nuclear weapon would be far greater, the radioactivity that would spew out of a damaged atomic power plant would remain a threat to life much longer than the radioactivity from a bomb.

What would have resulted from an Iraqi attack on two operating Iranian reactors? Experts at the U.S. Energy Department's Sandia Laboratory say that such an attack could produce radioactive releases as serious as those from a meltdown.

This could have meant a large release of radioactivity into the atmosphere, with prevailing north and northwesterly winds carrying the radioactive cloud over the city of Bushehr. Some of the city's 27,000 residents

would undoubtedly have died quickly of radiation sickness. Thousands would have been condemned to the lingering horrors of cancer. Large areas of Iran might have been left uninhabitable for decades.

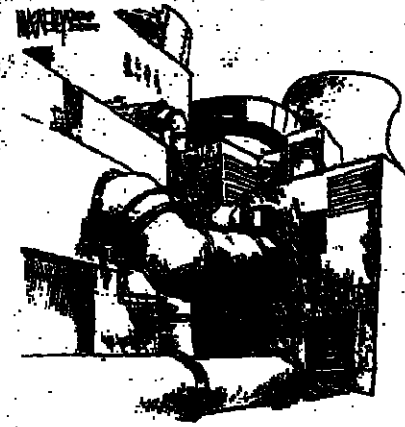
Would even an increasingly desperate Iraq have considered such an attack? It is worth recalling that Baghdad accused Iran of trying to bomb its Osirak reactor even before Israel's more successful raid established a precedent for attacks against nuclear facilities.

Iraq would also have had a strong strategic motive. A raid on the plants could have knocked out a major chunk of Iran's electrical generating capacity. Iraq further might have found an irresistible incentive in the hysteria that a wartime nuclear disaster would surely have caused among Iran's civilian population.

Beyond the psychological effect of such a radiological disaster, the consequences would likely have been devastating to the future of nuclear power in the industrial world. Heightened concern for physical security at civilian atomic power plants would have created enormous new problems for an already troubled industry in Europe and America.

Clearly, an urgent re-examination is needed of the nuclear industry's dream of selling dozens of atomic plants to energy-hungry developing countries. Exporting nations weigh nonproliferation concerns in deciding whether to approve atomic exports. The same serious thought must be given to the stability of regimes and regions.

Atomic power plants operating in South



Korea and nearing completion in South Africa offer their enemies unprecedented opportunities for coercion and blackmail. The situation in the Indian subcontinent and the southern cone of Latin America is almost as perilous, although possession of atomic plants by regional rivals — India and Pakistan, Argentina and Brazil — at least raises the possibility of mutual deterrence.

No atomic power plants now operate in the unstable Middle East. But with France hoping to break ground soon for a plant in Egypt and the Soviets promising nuclear power to Iraq, the wartime vulnerability of such facilities had better receive attention soon.

The writer is a specialist in nuclear energy issues at Gray and Company, the public relations firm. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Relations With Moscow

### A Time for Steady Talks

By David Lowenfeld

NEW YORK — Reports that American and Soviet diplomats are seriously discussing the issues that divide the two countries are welcome indeed. But Americans should be wary of inflated expectations and press for a more realistic dialogue.

The Soviet leadership change and American election-year politics do not in themselves create the basis for a dramatic breakthrough.

Continuity is the rule in Soviet politics. There are few real signs that Moscow seeks improved relations. Until its actions prove differently, America should discount descriptions of Konstantin Chernenko as the Kremlin's advocate of rapprochement. That can only be wishful thinking or, worse, Soviet disinformation.

One need only recall the fanfare that greeted Yuri Andropov's accession to see how wrong initial assessments of new Soviet leaders can be. Press reports described Mr. Andropov as an English-speaking, liberal who would transform Soviet society.

We were told that he sought peace with the West — that he intended to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan, decentralize the economy and loosen domestic political controls.

Needless to say, Mr. Andropov did not follow the hopeful Western script. Neither will Mr. Chernenko. His accession does not presage a dramatic shift in Soviet conduct. The leader has changed, not the regime.

Soviet actions and policies that contributed to the deterioration of relations were not simply idiosyncratic whims of previous Kremlin chiefs. Their military buildup, the introduction of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles into Eastern Europe and Asia, the invasion of Afghanistan, the pressure on Poland and support for Communist revolutionaries

The task is to improve ties with Moscow not in the next 10 months before the election but in the next 10 years.

In the developing world are not anomalies. They grow logically from the Russians' perceptions of their national interests and opportunities — and they ingrained perceptions that can change only gradually.

The highly structured nature of Soviet society limits sudden, radical departures from previous policies. The same bureaucratic hierarchies — state, party and military — that extend Moscow's power throughout the vast reaches of the Soviet Union create a change-resistant system that constrains Soviet leaders themselves.

Are there no opportunities then for improving superpower relations? Should Washington simply engage in openly confrontational policy?

No. Some aspects of relations with Moscow can be improved in the short term to mutual benefit. Restraint on excessive rhetoric can help lower tensions. Contacts can be expanded between the Soviet and American peoples through a new cultural agreement and the opening of the U.S. consulate in Kiev. Washington might consider expanding technical cooperation on politically sensitive issues such as shared natural resources in the Bering Sea and the stemming of nuclear proliferation.

Progress on these secondary issues is desirable in its own right and can set a foundation for action in other areas. But differences on more central issues are deeply seated, and lasting improvements can come only slowly. Americans must be patient and modest in their expectations.

Opportunities to resume meaningful arms control discussions are to be welcomed. Even in the absence of rapidly progressing negotiations, it is valuable for American and Soviet officials to explore verifiable formulas for arms reductions, enhanced stability and mutual security. It is hard, however, to see how new arms control agreements that meet those standards could be negotiated before the November elections. And no agreement is better than a bad agreement.

America should reaffirm its commitment to the universal code of human rights as enunciated in the Helsinki Accords. Soviet leaders should realize that American advocacy of internal reforms, emigration

and freedom for dissidents will not suddenly cease if relations improve.

Officials from both sides could talk more regularly about regional conflicts in the Middle East, Central America and Africa. Such talks are informative, although they are not likely to moderate competition.

There are no simple recipes for improving long-term relations. The measure of success should be lasting improvements, not quick progress. This American election year is not the time to press for dramatic breakthroughs. Grand gestures cannot substitute for a solid foundation of good relations. Focusing too heavily on the Chernenko accession and Soviet expectations of American election-year politics will divert us from opportunities for lasting improvements.

Steady diplomacy can build stability in relations. The task is to improve ties with Moscow not in the next 10 months before the election but in the next 10 years and beyond.

The writer is an international affairs fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Relations With Pretoria

### Carrot or Stick? Neither Does the Job

By Helen Suzman

CAPE TOWN — A question that I am frequently asked is, "What can America do about South Africa?" The answer depends on the motivation that prompted the question — whether it was based on moral, punitive or reform aims.

Superpatriots, who abound in South Africa, have no problem in replying to the question, of course. Their answer is that the United States should mind its own business; that it has no right to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs; that there are double standards, since many countries practice policies much more oppressive than those in South Africa yet escape the strong condemnation meted out to South Africa.

True enough. But a country that claims to have the values of Western democracy must expect to be judged by them. Moreover, the unique brand of race discrimination entrenched in law in South Africa is a convincing justification for double standards.

Of course, self-interest, such as U.S. trade with black Africa and the reactions of the black constituency at home, as well as genuine concern for human rights, motivate politicians

The writer is a member of the South African Parliament and is the spokesman on civil rights for the opposition Progressive Federal Party.

and other Americans in their attitudes to South Africa. Opposing apartheid provides one of those rare occurrences in politics when expediency coincides with a just cause.

There is a simple appeal in the course of action that advocates disengagement from any form of association, be it in trade, investment, academia, the arts or sport. This "clean hands doctrine" relieves the conscience, but it also dilutes any influence over future events.

Punitive actions can be counterproductive, such as the mandatory arms embargo imposed on South Africa by the UN Security Council in 1977. It led South Africa to develop a highly efficient arms industry.

In one instance certainly, however, punitive action has resulted in a fundamental change in policy in South Africa. The ban from international sport forced South Africa to desegregate sports, not only on the field but also in clubs and facilities for spectators. And to the intense bitterness of white South Africans there has been no letup in the sports boycott. The ante has been upped.

Where the demands were originally confined to the removal of apartheid in sport itself — that is, to "normalize" sports — they have been systematically extended to demanding the removal of race discrimination in its entirety, under the slogan, "No normal sport in an abnormal society."

The Commonwealth's Gleneagles agreement prohibiting sport with South Africa remains in force. South Africa's flag will not fly at the Los Angeles Olympics. The carrot or the stick? Both have been tried by the United States.

The Carter administration used the stick, with minimal results. The Reagan administration is trying the carrot, otherwise known as "constructive engagement," until recently without conspicuous success. At long last, the major prize, an internationally acceptable settlement of the Namibian issue, now seems less elusive.

In addition, the U.S. role as honest broker must have played a part in the peace moves taking place between South Africa and Angola and South Africa and Mozambique.

"Quiet diplomacy," however, has not defused Pretoria from its grand apartheid policy.

Outside the State Department, other efforts are being mounted in the United States to impel change in South Africa. The divestment campaign has heated up. Several state and city legislatures have adopted or are considering measures to force divestment by U.S. companies conducting business in or with South Africa, either by prohibiting investment of their pension funds or selling their stocks in such companies. But unless such a campaign can be successfully conducted on a universal scale, which is highly unlikely, it is of symbolic significance only.

The amendments to the Export Administration Act that were passed

by Congress in October 1983 could be more damaging if approved by the House-Senate conference. If reform is the objective, it is not likely to be effective, however.

The truth is that the U.S. capacity to influence change in South Africa is limited. This has to be accepted if reform is the objective of those who ask what the United States can do about South Africa.

The changes that have taken place

The determining factor will continue to be economic pressure from within: the steady upward movement into skilled occupations.

In South Africa cannot be attributed to either the carrot or the stick, although international pressures do play a part in accelerating the process. The determining factor has been — and, I am convinced, will continue to be — economic pressure from within: the steady upward movement into skilled occupations by blacks, eventually giving blacks the muscle with which to make demands for shifts in power and privilege, backed up by the force of black urbanization, which continues inexorably despite government action to stem it.

These are the factors that have induced Pretoria to vote more money for black education and training to repeal the law that reserved skilled industrial jobs for whites. These are the factors that have forced the South African government to recognize black trade unions and the permanency of blacks in the cities.

And although blacks in South Africa react with enthusiasm to suggestions of punitive action against South Africa, including divestment (which some support because they identify capitalism with apartheid and want the whole system brought down), in fact if black economic advancement is inadvertently retarded thereby they will be the ultimate losers.

Despite the limitations that exist, I believe that America has a role to play in South Africa. The United States should certainly make known in no uncertain fashion its disapproval of the more repulsive aspects of apartheid — the forced removal of blacks into poverty-stricken rural areas, pass-law arrests. It should denounce the more glaring abrogations of civil rights — detention without trial, and banning. It is unthinkable that the most powerful democracy in the world, whose fundamental values are based on the protection of human rights, should abdicate its responsibility in this regard.

And Washington should use leverage wherever possible to lend weight to the hope it expressed after the recent referendum in South Africa: that the mandate received by the government would be used "to address the problem of the political rights of South Africa's black majority."

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Replies to Church

In response to the opinion columns "This Fight Has Been a Bad Counselor" (March 10) and "Marxist or Not, the Nicaraguans Can Be Lied With" (March 12) by Frank Church:

Mr. Church himself has not learned from the past. In those countries where democrats allied themselves with communists against rightist dictatorships, the communists succeeded in establishing new — leftist — dictatorships. Marxism-Leninism is intrinsically undemocratic. That is the tragic lesson of revolutions in Cuba, Vietnam, Mozambique and probably Nicaragua.

JOACHIM BAMRUD, Oslo.

Mr. Church states that "Vietnam did fall to the communists, but only two dominoes followed — Laos and Cambodia." In all three of those countries revolutionary change was primarily communist, not nationalist. And international communism did indeed win a victory.

In defense of Mr. Church's remarks, we could use the present situation as an example: several elements leading to an insurrection and revolution are defined by Mr. Church. A desperate majority is living on the margin of subsistence. Cambodia and Laos are occupied by foreigners — communist Vietnamese. A vengeful minority of Communist Party members is protecting privileges. Dissidence is considered subversive. Genocide, concentration camps, continued war and mass exodus are all associated with these nations. Tens of thousands of military resistance forces are fighting for justice for the impoverished majority. Many more carry out passive resistance. Most are awaiting the opportune moment for a major offensive.

But such major endeavors must have support from the free world governments. A revolutionary change is in the making. Would Mr. Church lend his influence on behalf of the Indochinese resistance?

HARRY HAYES, Geneva.

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International Herald Tribune: 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92300 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

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MUSIC LOVE EUROPE



# U.S. Warhead 'Build-Down' Seen as Major Saving

By Wayne Biddle  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's proposal for reducing strategic nuclear weapons by retiring more old warheads than it replaces could save the government nearly \$30 billion through the end of the century, according to a study by the Congressional Budget Office.

The report, released Monday, also concludes that this concept could lead to increased stability between the forces of the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as a better match in combat capability.

In a related finding, the study said that canceling further production of the MX intercontinental missile could save about \$14 billion over the next five years. Holding MX procurement at the current level of 21 missiles per year instead of the 40 a year requested by the Air Force for 1985 could save \$4.4 billion by 1989, the report said.

"Because 'build-down' attempts

to discourage deployment of multiple-warhead ICBMs, cancellation of MX would seem consistent with the philosophy of the proposal," the study said.

The Reagan administration proposed the concept in October while holding arms negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva. It was interpreted as an attempt to win support from critics of the MX program.

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, and Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat, originated the concept early in 1983. They were later joined by Democratic Representatives Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee and Les Aspin of Wisconsin.

Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called the budget office's report "the first comprehensive review of 'build-down' by a major independent center of policy analysis."

The report said that the warhead retirement plan would allow modernization of weapons to continue and would not impose numerical limitations on specific systems. But it said that by the mid-1990s, total U.S. strategic warheads, including those on nuclear weapons carried by bombers, would decrease by about 30 percent. It said that in the same period the measure of missile payloads that indicates how many warheads can be carried by Soviet missiles would decrease by more than 55 percent.

By 1996, according to the report, the United States would still have an advantage in numbers of warheads and the Soviet Union would still have an advantage in the measure of payloads, but stability would be improved.

In the crucial category of land-based ICBMs in silos, which make up 84 percent of the Soviet force capable of knocking out American weapons that are reinforced against nuclear attack, the suggested concept would require a Soviet de-

crease to 34 percent by the mid-1990s.

Without any new arms control agreements with the Soviet Union, the report said, the United States will allocate about \$290 billion to its strategic forces over the next five years. The administration's modernization program will raise the number of nuclear warheads from about 14,300 today to 17,500 by 1990, the study said.

## Crisis Control Urged

Fred Hunt of The Washington Post reported:

A study commissioned by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has concluded that the United States should develop a "crisis control system," including better crisis training for presidents and their top advisers, to reduce the risk of unintended nuclear war.

The study, by staff members of Harvard Law School's Program on Negotiation, recommends creation of a nuclear crisis control center and establishment of crisis control

procedures between the United States and the Soviet Union. It says that officials who spend time in "war games" should also be trained in "diplomatic games" aimed at forestalling war.

"Perhaps the most likely path to nuclear war today is through a crisis that escalates out of control because of miscalculation, miscommunication or accident," the authors, William L. Ury and Richard Smoke, concluded. "With trouble spots all over the world, nuclear proliferation and the danger of nuclear terrorism, the possible scenarios for an unintended war are gradually multiplying."

The "small practical steps" suggested in the report expand on a recommendation last November by Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, and Sen. Nunn, both members of the Armed Services Committee, to establish "risk reduction centers" in Moscow and Washington. A spokesman for the arms control agency said the Harvard report was being evaluated.



APRES SKI — Deer are returning to slopes in Switzerland where skiers roamed during the winter. At an inn near Zermatt, a herd gathers across from the distant Matterhorn.

## Panel Delays Vote on Start of California N-Plant

By Dale Russakoff  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has postponed a vote on a start-up license for the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in California following a mechanical engineer's testimony on the plant's safety and cooling systems.

The commission engineer, Isa Yin, said Monday that he had substantiated allegations of quality-control problems on hundreds of miles of large and small pipes essential to the operation of the plant's systems.

The setback for Diablo Canyon, which is almost a decade behind schedule and billions of dollars over its initial budget, came as the regulatory commission was preparing to vote on a long-delayed request for a start-up license.

On Tuesday, Nunzio J. Palladino, the commission chairman, reluctantly agreed to delay the vote until Friday after it became clear that the five commissioners were sharply divided on what conditions to impose for the plant start-up. The Associated Press reported.

"It is my professional opinion," Mr. Yin said, "that the Unit 1 reactor should not be permitted to [start] at this time." Mr. Yin said he thought that it would be difficult for technicians to make changes in the pipe systems once the plant began operations.

Mr. Yin's statements marked a break in the ranks of the regulatory

agency's staff, whose leaders had advised the commission to grant Diablo Canyon a low-power license to run at 5-percent capacity and to test its systems. Staff members said Monday that they did not expect Mr. Yin's findings to require major changes.

[Pacific Gas & Electric Co., the owner of the facility and the largest privately owned utility in the United States, issued a statement noting that Mr. Yin's concern "is the opinion of only one engineer on the

NRC staff," United Press International reported.

"Others disagree with him," the utility said. "There is nothing in his testimony that precludes low-power operation of Diablo Canyon Unit 1 for the purpose of testing and in statements made today, the NRC staff agrees."

Mr. Yin's warning was the latest in a long series of fears raised about the Diablo Canyon plant, which is situated on the Pacific coast be-

tween Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Diablo Canyon's two units, started in 1968, underwent major design changes after officials found in 1974 that they are only two-and-a-half miles from the offshore Hogle earthquake fault.

The worst setback came in 1981, when the commission suspended the plant's first low-power license after discovering that builders had mistakenly reversed blueprints for the two units, meaning that they were not immune to seismic stresses.

Three years and 7,500 repairs and adjustments later, utility officials said they were ready to get the license back. But in the last few months, a group of present and former employees has presented about 500 allegations of design and construction errors, including those addressed by Mr. Yin on Monday.

Harold R. Denton, the commission's director of nuclear reactor regulation, said the staff had investigated the allegations and did not think that they warranted a delay. He said a pipe break in a plant operating at low-power presents one five-hundredth to one fifteen-hundredth the risk of the same incident at full power.

Mr. Yin said he had found "an alarmingly large number of calculation errors and deficiencies" in the design of support systems, adding that "it is very difficult to even imagine" starting the plant now.

## Allies of U.S. May Invest in Space Station

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As much as one-fourth of the cost of President Ronald Reagan's proposed \$8.5-billion space station could be borne by Western Europe, Japan and Canada, the NASA administrator, James M. Beggs, said after returning from an around-the-world trip to sell the space station to U.S. allies.

"I thought the trip went well, I thought it went extremely well," Mr. Beggs said late last week. "They didn't exactly stand up and cheer when I said I'd like them to think about contributing a couple of billion dollars, but they didn't blink at the numbers either."

Mr. Beggs said the Europeans, Japanese and Canadians have about a year to decide if they want to join in a partnership with the United States, since the National Aeronautics and Space Administration plans to begin awarding contracts for the space station's final design in the spring of 1985. He said he still believes that the first six to eight-person crew will move into the space station by 1993 at the latest.

Mr. Beggs said he told the allies that if they failed to sign partnership agreements by next year, their negotiating position would be weaker later.

## 2 Arab Mayors Urge U.S. to Give Aid To Populations of West Bank, Gaza

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Two Palestinian mayors emerged from a meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz saying that they had asked him for "meaningful U.S. aid" for 1.3 million of their people living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem said Monday after the meeting, however, that Mr. Shultz gave "no specific assurances" of U.S. aid. Mr. Freij, accompanied by Mayor Rashad Shawa of Gaza, did not say exactly what type of aid they sought.

Mr. Freij called Israel's policy of building settlements in occupied territories a threat to "the physical existence of the Arab population."

There is growing support among Arabs for talks with Israel to resolve long-term Palestinian problems, Mr. Freij said. But he said he expects no progress toward such negotiations this year.

The mayor said responsible Palestinians will not enter negotiations with Israel without the approval of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"No one will do it," Mr. Freij, who is not a PLO member, said. "And I will not advise it."

But he said many Palestinians, including himself, are willing to accept President Ronald Reagan's 1982 peace initiative as the basis for negotiations, along with UN Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from territory it occupied in the June 1967 war.

Mr. Freij quoted Mr. Shultz as saying that, if the Arabs announced acceptance of the Reagan initiative, then movement toward peace negotiations would begin.

Mr. Reagan's plan called for a system of Palestinian self-government in the occupied territories in association with Jordan.

Mr. Freij also met with Peter M. McPherson, director of the Agency for International Development. An agency spokesman said they discussed hospital, educational and commercial projects.

Meanwhile, Donald H. Rumsfeld, Mr. Reagan's special Mideast envoy, was in Baghdad for meetings with Iraqi leaders. A State Department official said the envoy was carrying no new proposals.

## Greek Publisher, Editor Sentenced for Libeling Author

The Associated Press

ATHENS — A Greek court has sentenced the publisher and editor of a daily newspaper to four months each in prison for libeling the author of a book that claimed they were Soviet "agents of influence," a court spokesman said.

The spokesman said Alexander Filipopoulos and George Bobolas, editor and publisher respectively of Ethnos, were allowed to pay a fine of 36,000 drachmas (about \$360)

instead of going to prison. He said the author of the book "Take the Nation in Your Hands," Paul Anastasi, a 33-year-old Cypriot-born journalist, had sued the two men over an article describing his work as a "pseudo-book."

According to the spokesman, the court ruled Monday that the article was deliberately designed to degrade Mr. Anastasi's reputation.

Mr. Anastasi, who contributes to The New York Times and the Dai-

ly Telegraph of London, received a two-year prison term for libel in December following suits by Mr. Bobolas and Mr. Filipopoulos over allegations in his book. He was freed pending appeal.

Mr. Anastasi claimed that Ethnos was launched in 1981 with backing from the KGB, the Soviet secret police, to promote Soviet interests in Greece. The paper has the largest daily circulation in Greece, 200,000.

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## Polish Bishop Fasting In 'War of Crucifixes'

By Dan Fisher  
Los Angeles Times Service

GARWOLIN, Poland — Poland's "war of the crucifixes" took a dramatic new turn here Tuesday, when a senior Roman Catholic prelate declared himself on a bread-and-water fast in what was believed to be an unprecedented form of protest against the country's Communist authorities.

"Starting today, as long as you remain in trouble, my daily meal will consist of bread and water," Bishop Jan Mazur told a church full of young people who have been fighting for the return of classroom crucifixes removed by officials

from a nearby agricultural trade school.

The 63-year-old head of the Siedlce diocese acted after the authorities apparently reneged on assurances given to him last week by the religious affairs minister, Adam Lopatka. Mr. Lopatka said parents and students would no longer be pressured to sign pledges of obedience to school authorities as a condition of reopening the institution.

Classes at the school in the nearby village of Mietne were suspended after student demonstrations three weeks ago against removal of the crucifixes. The action affected more than 700 students, half of whom board at the institution.

The authorities reopened the school Tuesday, but only a few dozen students attended regular class. Most of them were first-year and second-year students who had signed the disputed pledges, or whose parents had. Other students were given until Wednesday either to sign or to leave the school, and dozens had already started to pack. One group of 16 senior students resigned rather than sign, according to a teacher.

It appeared that Bishop Mazur's protest might touch off a much broader hunger strike. Local priests and students said they were considering joining his fast.

"It's up to them to decide," Bishop Mazur replied when asked if he expected others to follow his lead.

## Missile Talks Tied by U.S. to Dutch Move

Approval of Cruise Seen As Vital to Negotiations

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Hopes of renewed arms negotiations with the Soviet Union would be dealt a severe blow if the Netherlands refused to deploy U.S. cruise missiles, a senior Pentagon official said Tuesday.

The Netherlands was among five North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries which pledged in 1979 to install the missiles, but unlike West Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium, the Dutch parliament has not yet given final approval.

The Soviet Union walked out of the Geneva arms control talks after the start of deployment of Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany and cruise missiles in Britain last December.

"A decision by one of the five allies, previously committed to deployment, not to deploy will probably be the end of the negotiations," the official said.

He said Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who visits The Hague on Thursday, would tell the Dutch government that a decision not to take the missiles would deal "a severe and possibly fatal blow to hopes of renewed negotiations."

He said, "The Soviets are clearly not going to return to the table if they think the tide is running in their direction."

### Churches Reject Deployment

The Dutch Council of Churches, representing nine million Christians, has declared its opposition to the cruise deployment. The Associated Press reported from Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

The council groups eight Protestant denominations and the Roman Catholic Church. Its letter Monday to parliament and Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers' center-right coalition government was the most definitive anti-missile statement with which the Dutch Roman Catholic Church has been associated.



Policemen and pickets struggled Tuesday after a fence collapsed outside the offices of the National Coal Board in Doncaster in Yorkshire. An officer was injured in the clash.

## Striking Miners in U.K. Clash With Police

The Associated Press

LONDON — Striking miners clashed with police, blocked a highway in northern England and stopped a coal train Tuesday as they fought to close the 22 percent of British mines that were still working.

Coal supplies in some areas were reported dwindling as the strike went into its 16th day. Scottish merchants said their supplies would last less than a week.

Eight policemen suffered minor injuries in clashes with pickets, and there were 23 arrests. Since the strike began, one picket has died of unexplained injuries.

16 policemen and two pickets have been injured, and 215 persons have been arrested, police said.

Miners in Scotland, Yorkshire and South Wales strongly supported a walkout to protest plans to close 20 pits and abolish 20,000 jobs this year. But miners in Nottinghamshire and the Midlands have demanded a national ballot on whether to strike, and they have faced fierce daily picketing by Yorkshire and Welsh miners.

Seven thousand policemen have been deployed to keep the pickets at bay. The police have aroused criticism from civil libertarians by blocking vehicles far

from mines simply because their passengers are suspected of being headed for picket lines.

On Tuesday, 38 of Britain's 176 pits were working normally, 25 of them in Nottinghamshire, which has experienced the worst picket violence, the National Coal Board said.

Many of the 13,000 miners in the Midlands ignored a strike call and kept Warwickshire's four pits in production, a board spokesman said.

The Midlands last week had voted 3-1 against striking, but on Monday their union told them to walk out rather than risk splitting the ranks further.

## Marcos Opens Parliamentary Campaign

Reuters

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos opened the Philippines' parliamentary election campaign Tuesday at a rally where his wife, Imelda, announced that she would not seek re-election. It was Mr. Marcos' first major public appearance since the killing of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino last August.

Mr. Marcos said at the rally, attended by more than 50,000 people, that a "day of judgment" had come and that Filipinos could renew their mandate for his party, the New Society Movement, or choose an opposition that had no program or ideology.

He accused the opposition of organizing the Communist Party and

of having turned its back on him at a moment of crisis.

Mrs. Marcos, who is a cabinet minister and the governor of metropolitan Manila, said she was a victim of propaganda. She said she had decided in the interests of the party and the country not to run again.

Political analysts forecast that the elections May 14 will be the toughest Mr. Marcos has faced in his 18 years in power, with widespread anger over the Aquino assassination and economic problems.

### Alleged Killer Was Freed

Rolando Galman, who the government says killed Mr. Aquino, was released from military detention six months before the killing even though he faced murder

charges, his lawyer testified in Manila on Tuesday, according to The Associated Press.

The lawyer, José Espino, said the military had told him Mr. Galman was being released in February 1983 because there were "no pending cases in court" against him. But Mr. Espino said Mr. Galman was wanted by at least one provincial court on charges involving "a series of murders."

Mr. Galman was held for a year by the military on Mr. Marcos' orders in connection with a murder and robbery case, Mr. Espino told a board investigating the Aquino killing.

Mr. Galman was killed by security forces after Mr. Aquino was shot to death Aug. 21 at Manila International Airport.

## Bombing Raid in Sudan Is Relieving Criticism Of Nimeiri, Officials Say

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The air raid last week on the Sudanese city of Omdurman, which Sudan, Egypt and the United States say was carried out by Libya, has increased the country's sense of military vulnerability, according to Sudanese and Western officials.

But the bombing raid on March 16, which killed five persons and wounded 14, has also temporarily dampened criticism of President Gaafar Nimeiri's policies and diverted attention from a revolt in the southern part of the country, the officials say.

The officials agreed that until the raid, which Libya has denied carrying out, General Nimeiri had come under increasing domestic and external pressure to change decisions that have fueled the insurgency in the south, where about one-third of Sudan's 23 million people live.

"It's as if events have conspired with Nimeiri," said one official who has tried unsuccessfully to persuade him to make peace with the south.

General Nimeiri negotiated an end to 17 years of civil strife between south and north by granting southerners more autonomy in 1972, three years after he overthrew the civilian government and installed himself in power.

But last year, he divided the south into three subregions, a move that southerners asserted reduced their political influence in national affairs and diluted their autonomy. More impoverished than the poor north, southerners have complained that Khartoum has been exploiting their resources for the benefit of the north.

The southern insurgency was significantly strengthened, Western and Arab officials asserted, by General Nimeiri's decision in September to impose Islamic laws throughout the country.

Largely animistic or Christian, the south has resisted and resisted the drive toward Islamization, officials in Khartoum agreed.

Since Islamic law was imposed, insurgents in the south — Anyanya II, the resurrected rebel movement, and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement — have attacked police posts, shot down helicopters, kidnapped and killed Western technicians and staged raids along the Nile.

The guerrillas are led by John Garang, a member of the Kinka tribe who has a doctorate in economics from Iowa State University, number 2,000 to 3,000 and receive training and aid from Libya.

and Ethiopia, according to the officials.

The killing of three foreign workers in a rebel raid Feb. 2 led the Chevron Oil Co. of Sudan, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California, to suspend its operations in the south. A similar raid four days later at the Jonglei canal project, designed to recover swampland on the upper Nile and to provide more water for Egypt and Sudan, forced the French company there to stop work on the project, which is two-thirds complete.

Both projects are deemed vital to the country's economy, which has an external debt of \$8 billion and interest payments roughly comparable to the gross domestic product.

Western and Sudanese officials in Khartoum said that General Nimeiri had come under increasing pressure from the United States, Western Europe and Egypt to negotiate with the rebels about terms for ending the civil strife.

They urged him to begin reconciliation talks with the south before summer, when the rainy season will have produced soggy ground, high grass and other conditions that favor the rebels.

Two weeks ago, Vice President Omar Mohammed el-Tayeb went to Washington to plead for more military aid, including air-defense equipment. He announced upon his return that the Reagan administration had agreed to airlift weapons.

The Reagan administration said that Vernon A. Walters, a special envoy, had gone to Khartoum for what one official called a "buck-up" visit, but the White House denied that an airlift had been authorized. Two days later, General Nimeiri also said no airlift had been approved.

Then, Sudanese, U.S. and Egyptian officials say, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi staged his raid. A lone Soviet-built TU-22 was said to have flown from Libya to Omdurman and dropped five bombs, one of which hit but did not destroy the city's major radio studio.

Western officials say the motives for the raid are unclear.

Some Arab officials said Colonel Qadhafi might have approved the raid in retaliation for a nationally broadcast speech on March 3 in which General Nimeiri repeatedly criticized the Libyan leader.

Neither Sudanese nor Western officials said there was any evidence to suggest that Libya was planning a broader attack on Sudan.

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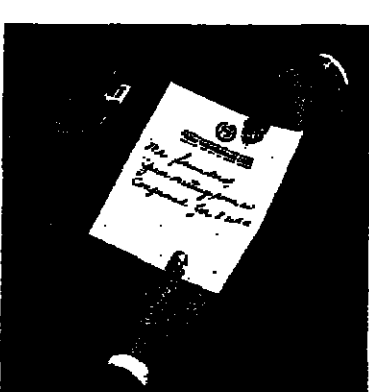
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ARTS / LEISURE

Lagerfeld Label Off to Good Start

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Once a good designer, always a good designer. The verdict, after Karl Lagerfeld's collection Tuesday morning, was good, but not great. This is fairly understandable. For many years, he brilliantly designed for other firms. He now

PARIS FASHION

has to find his own image. His sympathetic audience gave him a rousing ovation—and another chance.

The most courageous thing Lagerfeld did was to strike out in a new direction. Known for a sophisticated deluxe image, he tried to move away from it and to replace it with a younger, peppier, more casual one. Gamine, almost. The result was more sportive but still soigné.

The first outfit to come on the runway sent his message: color and pants. The jacket, short, tailored and nipped at the waist was red and a winner. The pants, wide, flared and cropped short, less so.

Jackets came in a variety of shapes with the newest pleated down the sleeves. Pleats were the best part of this collection, with the softest ones unevenly layered to resemble a French pastry known as *mille feuilles*.

On the same theme, Lagerfeld brought out caped suede jackets, including a red brick one that was quite a success. When Lagerfeld brought out a long black dress, with fluttering layered sleeves echoed in the skirt, the audience applauded warmly.

Fashion pros are now used to long hemlines but Lagerfeld's were overpowering, especially the black or navy pleated coats, which ended in a heavy, boxy silhouette. When Lagerfeld shortened the coats, the proportions worked out better. Dresses concentrated on body curves, with draped midriff, snug derriere but otherwise a loose and quite full blouse top.

For evening, Lagerfeld brought out three stunning evening sweaters and elaborately embroidered dresses. One had gold African queen cuffs and necklines of gold coils to the chin. Small matching gold sequin hats were African masks.

Accessories included black hose, low pumps and manish hats with their brims turned up. The colors, including red, green, turquoise and yellow, kept spreading to unusual items—red heels, red plastic ankle bracelets, huge red button earrings. The show needed editing, and Lagerfeld showed far too many knits—even if they represent bread-and-butter money.

Romance was the word at Valentino's, who remains steady and charming. "You put his clothes on and you immediately feel like flirting," said Marie-Hélène de Rothschild, who was wearing a red sequined Valentino bolero at a party for the designer given by Giorgio Armani.

Valentino knows his customer and never stops courting her. In Rome, New York, Paris or Gstaad, he moves around with the likes of Jacqueline Onassis, Pat Buckley, Hélène Rochas or Sophia Loren. He is intensely aware of what these women want. Most of all, Valentino loves women—and they love him.

His latest collection is more casual, which, in Valentino's world, still means dressy. But he tried to get away from the

ruffles with a collection where the sweater was the main theme. Starting from the strong-shouldered, plaid jacquard cashmere twin-set to the long evening cardigans, with sequined stripes and sleeves, Valentino took the starch out of his look.

Color exploded. Valentino's sophisticated touches included a gray and red Harris tweed plaid, a pattern repeated in chiffon, knit and sequin. Long sweaters were worn over lacy leather skirts, showing the legs from the thighs down. Shoes, with high jeweled heels, were the prettiest in Paris.

At Alaïa's, with the designer altering clothes to the last minute and the models vanishing for lunch, people had to wait. But they were not disappointed. Alaïa remains the best technician in town.

"I look at him as an architect," said Charles Gally, who last fall spent \$250,000 opening the world's first Alaïa boutique, on Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills. The good news in Alaïa's collection was that while he still does his "wow and whistle" clothes, he has loosened his shapes. Instead of fitting the dresses down to the last millimeter, he has added belts, making for a little leverage.

Alaïa also has a new skirt that is sure to be copied to death. It belongs to his original style, skin-tight in front, it meets in a V-tail in the back.

The shapes are basically the same, with arched, full tops over skimpy skirts. These clothes are still on the far edge of fashion—not for everybody, but for those who believe that less is more and who can wear the dress instead of the other way around.



Lagerfeld's gamine look; Valentino's tweed suit.



MUSICAL ON WHEELS—Jeffrey Daniel plays Electra and Vondra is Volta in Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical on roller skates, "Starlight Express," which opened Tuesday in London. The lyrics are by Richard Stilgoe, the staging by Trevor Nunn, and choreography by Arlene Phillips.

'The Way of the World' Gets Lost in Legalities

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—The theory that Congress somehow led us from Shakespeare and Webster to Shaw and Coward, or from action to debate, is one that I have never entirely understood, any more than I have ever entirely understood what "The Way of the World" is really meant to be about. Its trouble is essentially that as Tom Stoppard disarmingly said about one of the early scenes in "Jumpers" after

mersmith, Harold Pinter is directing two of his short plays: the British premiere of "One for the Road," and a revival of the "Victoria Station" sketch first seen at the National a year or so ago.

The latter is a return to that kind of eerie jokiness that Pinter first patented back in the 1950s revues he wrote for Kenneth Williams. Its only two characters are a minicab controller (Roger Lloyd Pack) and his luckless driver (Alan Bates). The cab and its driver are deeply lost, possibly somewhere near where the Crystal Palace used to be before it burned down in 1936.

There may or may not be a body on the back seat, and if there is it may or may not still be alive. That, oddly enough, doesn't much matter. What does is the sense that the world may suddenly have come to an end leaving one cab driver and his boss desperately trying to make sense of what they have left.

But after that sharp reminder that Pinter can still do the jokes with the best of them, we get to the new piece, which is a sudden lurch into the territory of political interrogation. Bates is now some sort of police chief, with Lloyd Pack as his tortured victim. We also get glimpses of a raped wife (Jenny Quaye) and a murdered child (Stephen Kember) in a sequence of short sharp confrontations of a kind better and more thoughtfully done by Stoppard in "Every Good Boy Deserves Favour." This is a play about political terror in an unnamed police state, but curiously enough the familiar Pinter sense of menace is very much greater when contained in the domestic surroundings of "The Caretaker" or the commercial confines of a minicab office.

Meanwhile to the main Lyric Hammersmith stage Shared Experience has brought a lively account of Gogol's "Marriage," conceived here by Mike Alfreds as a kind of pre-bedroom farce in which a marvellously comic cast of nine confront themselves into agonies of premarital tension.

The original has admittedly always been more of a sketch than a play, concerned as it is with the attempts of Kachikaryov (wonderfully played by Philip Voss) to get his Oblomovish friend Podkolyosin (equally wonderfully played by James Smith) out of bed by himself and into bed with the appalling Agafya (even better played by Maggie Wells). Along the way there is a considerable amount of rambling around the superb junk-shop setting of Paul Dart, and, after the recent Lyric Hammersmith "Crime and Punishment" by the exiled Yuri Lyubimov, it is good to see that theater continuing to explore the byways of Russian dramatic literature.

Finally to the New End in Hampstead comes Foco Novo in a Roland Rees production of a first play by John Constable, called "Black Mas," this would seem to be saying that no matter how kinky Trinidad may get in carnival week, there is still nothing new the natives can show a Scottish rock singer. It's an interesting theory, but I would like to have seen it better done than buried deep in this 90-minute center through tribal rituals of blacks and whites. As a Third World crash course in random superstitions, it has all the qualities of a rapid coach tour around the region and about as much insight.

For a brief lunchtime season (until mid-April) at the Lyric Ham-

Newest in Racetracks: A Course for Woodlice

The Associated Press

HONITON, England—Britain's newest racetrack is set to open in this market town in southwest England—for woodlice.

It was dreamed up by Dr. Terry Glanville, the former mayor of Honiton. Glanville, a physician, designed a 10-lane, two-foot-long track with a damp cloth at the end to attract the insects towards the finish line.

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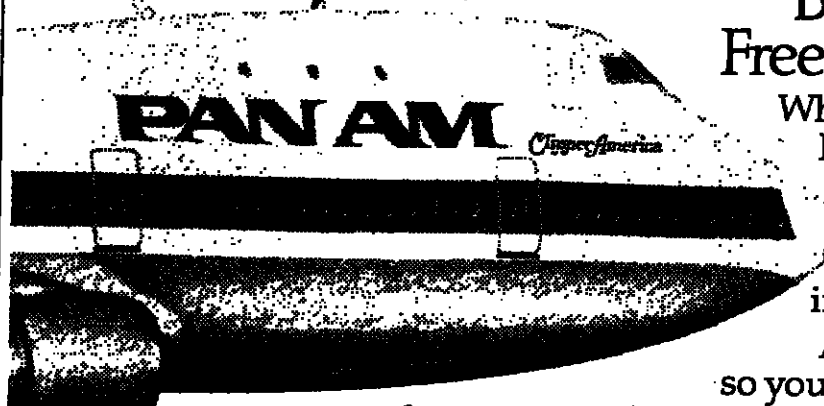
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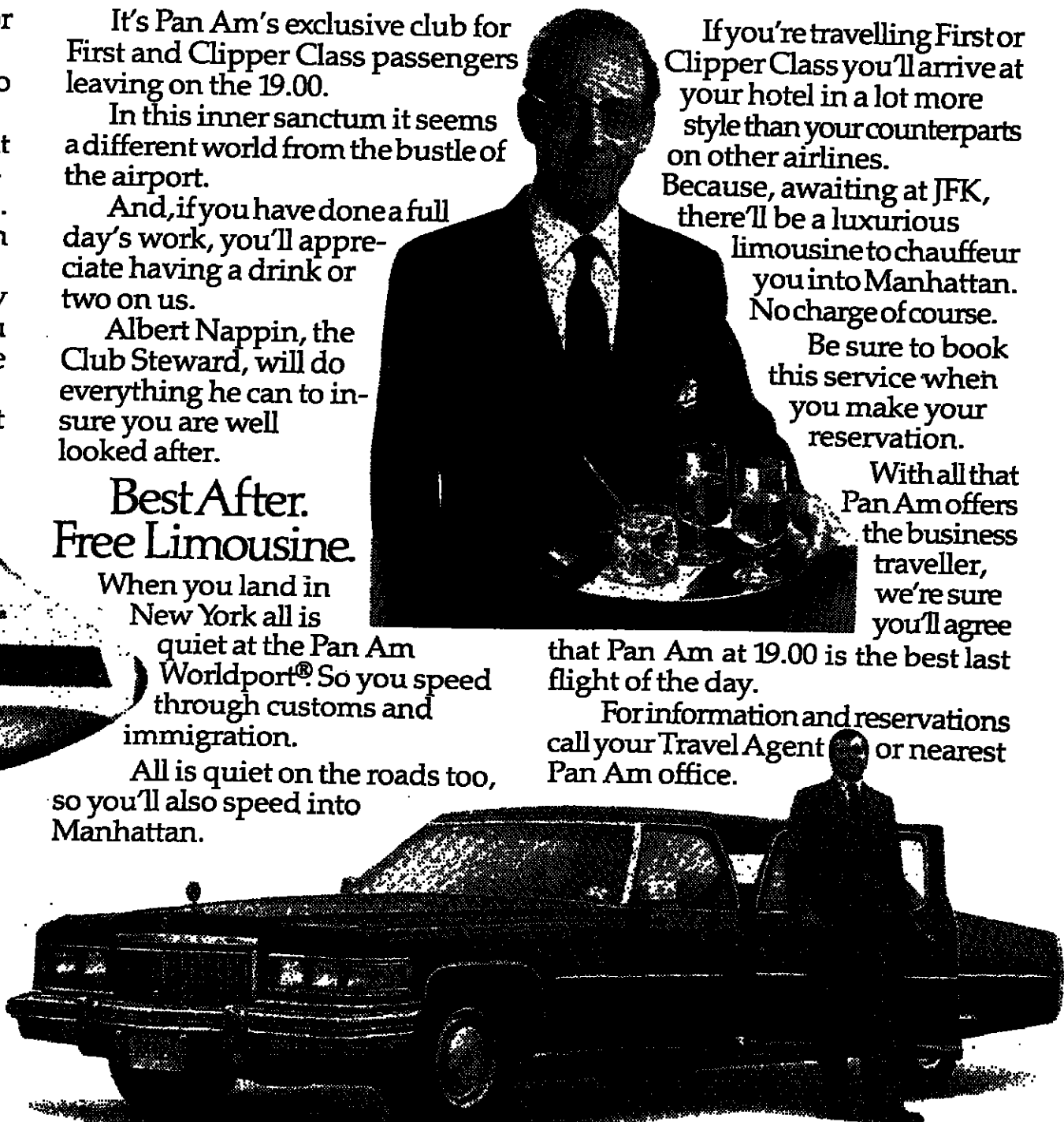
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## INSIGHTS

## Israelis and Religion: How Holy Is Holy?

## Orthodox Jews Are Forcing Secular State to Confront a Crucial Issue

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

PETAH TIQVA, Israel — It happened on a recent Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, at the Café Gan Eden.

Rabbi Baruch Solomon, one of the city's two chief rabbis, led a group of protesters from a rally outside City Hall to the café. By the time the demonstration was over, the café was a shambles and the rabbi had been arrested, charged with inciting a riot.

It has been like that for weeks here, city officials say, a "carnival" of demonstrations and counterdemonstrations every Friday night and Saturday as the citizens of Petah Tiqva do battle over how strictly the Jewish law on keeping the Sabbath holy will be enforced.

The dispute was set off Feb. 5, when the City Council enacted legislation relaxing the ban on operating places of entertainment between sundown Friday and sundown Saturday, the hours of the Jewish Sabbath.

Five days later, the Heichal Theater began showing movies on Friday nights. The theater has been at the center of the controversy. The Café Gan Eden (the Garden of Eden), which reopened after renovations at about the same time, has been one of the auxiliary casualties. They are able to joke about it here, chuckling over lines like, "After the rabbi visited the Garden of Eden, the place looked like hell."

## The Larger Question

But the battle of Petah Tiqva, while only a skirmish, is part of a larger dispute within Israeli society that many believe poses the most serious long-term threat to the Jewish state. It centers on a simple question that has never been directly confronted: What is to be the role of Jewish religious law and practice in the Jewish state?

The problem has been swept under the rug from early in this century, when the Zionist pioneers, many of them not only secular but fiercely anti-religious, came to Palestine, joining an existing community of devoutly religious Orthodox Jews.

David Ben-Gurion and the other founding fathers of the state of Israel finessed the problem, reaching an agreement with the religious community that the status quo that existed just before Israel declared independence in 1948 would prevail in the new state.

An uneasy peace between the religious and secular communities has held since then but has been punctuated by violent confrontations. There were fistfights on the streets of Jerusalem in the late 1950s after the city decided to open the first public swimming pool for both men and women, running counter to Orthodox practice against public mixing of the sexes.

Today, there is a fear in Israel that this long-standing split, inflamed by the workings of a political system that has given disproportionate power to a small party representing the Orthodox community, is growing more severe, with the two groups of Israelis being pulled further apart while extremists in both camps gain influence.

## Ex-President's Warning

Such a warning came last year from outgoing President Yitzhak Navon in his final independence Day television address. Mr. Navon said the other divisions within Israeli society — for example, the ethnic split between Jews of Western origin and the newer community of North African and Middle Eastern immigrants — would work themselves out over time.

But on the religious-secular issue, Mr. Navon said, "The question is not if there will be arguments among us but if we will know how to conduct them. In our lives, in our ability to sustain democracy and, quite simply, to live with each other."

He added: "Unless people of good will in

both camps learn to talk with each other, I sadly foresee increasingly grave developments."

Mr. Navon is not alone in this gloomy forecast. Izhak Galnoor, director of the Levi Eshkol Institute at Hebrew University, recalls fighting in the street battles with the Orthodox over the Jerusalem swimming pool. He said there has been an erosion of the political mechanisms that served as a bridge between the two communities.

"As a result, the distance between the two camps is widening," he said.

Mr. Navon issued his warning shortly after a particularly disturbing incident. On a Friday night, an Israeli inadvertently drove his car into Jerusalem's Mea Shearim neighborhood, a citi-

*"The question is not if there will be arguments among us but if we will know how to conduct them."*

del of the ultra-Orthodox, in violation of their ban against driving on the Sabbath. The car was stoned and the driver critically injured.

To prevent such incidents, Jerusalem police now barricade the streets leading into Mea Shearim during the Sabbath.

In their long black frock coats, black hats, beards and forelocks, the Orthodox of Mea Shearim are a familiar but still vaguely odd sight on the streets of Jerusalem. Most are of East European origin, their habits and practices rooted in the strict observance of the Sabbath, dietary and other Jewish laws followed by their ancestors in the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe.

Secular Jews in Israel say they are more than willing to allow the Orthodox and other Israelis to follow their religious practices in peace.

But the secular community argues that it is being squeezed by an increasingly aggressive Orthodox bloc that threatens more infringements on daily life. As an example, they point to the 1982 dispute over El Al, Israel's national airline, which was forced to halt Sabbath flights by a government in which the secular Agudat Israel Party, representing the ultra-Orthodox, held the balance of power.

The danger, as many see it, is not just that the Orthodox will continue to press their demands for the adoption of religious laws governing daily life, but that there will also be a violent reaction from the secular majority.

Isolated incidents inflame the passions surrounding the issue. In one particularly grisly recent case, the body of a woman who had lived in Israel for years as a Jew but had never formally converted to Judaism was illegally dug up from a Jewish cemetery and reburied in a Moslem one.

The late-night exhumation, in which two extremist Orthodox men have been arrested, followed the ruling of a local rabbi that because she had not formally converted, she was ineligible to be buried in a Jewish cemetery. There was an uproar, and the body was reburied in its original resting place.

Leaders of the Orthodox community expressed shock and regret over the incident. Yet the cleavage in Israeli society is so deep that Jerusalem's mayor, Teddy Kollek, who has battled the city's large Orthodox community for almost two decades, dismissed their statements with contempt.

"I think a majority of Orthodox rabbis believe it was right to dig up that body," Mr. Kollek said.

## More Pressing Matters

According to Moshe David Herr, professor of Jewish history at Hebrew University, Israel has never directly confronted this issue, because it has always had more pressing matters on its hands.

"The issue can't be avoided forever," he said. "It could be postponed this long for the reason that there was no peace between us and our [Arab] neighbors."

Because of these other issues, and because the two sides saw they needed each other, accommodations were reached. Even the most severely secular of the Zionists, Mr. Herr noted, needed to pay at least lip service to the Jewish religion or be faced with the uncomfortable questions: Why this place? Why was a Jewish homeland acceptable only in Palestine?

Most of the religious community saw in the course of 20th-century history, climaxing with the Holocaust, irrefutable evidence of the imperatives of Zionism. There grew in Palestine a

political movement that was both religious and Zionist, the forerunner of Israel's National Religious Party, which has been a part of virtually every government in the country's 36-year history.

The crowning achievement of the instinct for accommodation was the status-quo agreement engineered by Ben-Gurion on the eve of statehood. It was decided that individuals would be free to pursue their religious practices in private as they saw fit. Public questions, such as running buses on Saturdays, were to be frozen in time, with what prevailed before statehood continuing by common consent.

## Warlike Port for Allies

This has led to some anomalies in Israel today. During much of World War II, Mr. Herr said, the port of Haifa was the largest Mediterranean port controlled by the Allied powers. It was essential to the British, who governed Palestine then, that there be public transportation seven days a week in the port city.

Today, Haifa and some nearby towns are the only places in Israel where the buses run on Saturdays.

Similarly, no newspapers are published in Israel on the Sabbath, because Jewish publications in pre-statehood Palestine did not publish on Saturday. But the British operated the Palestine Broadcasting System every day, so today state-run Israeli radio and television have regular programming on the Sabbath.

From the beginning, politics and religion were intertwined in the Jewish state. The National Religious Party, which Mr. Galnoor describes as the traditional "bridge" between the two communities, was a regular partner of the ruling Labor Party.

In a gradual process that began after the 1967 war, Mr. Galnoor said, the National Religious Party began to lose power. Other parties that were also religious and Zionist sprang up around it, sapping its strength.

But the ultra-Orthodox bloc, although small, held steadily, and by 1977 the Agudat Israel Party, guardian of strict religious orthodoxy, was a key part of the government. Its four parliamentary votes could bring the government down.

## Idea of Theocracy Rejected

Many critics of the Orthodox say the political leverage this has given to Agudat Israel is a primary source of the increased friction. There is resentment over the vast increase since 1977 in government payments to the country's yeshivas, the Orthodox Jewish seminaries whose students are exempt from military service.

Rabbi Menachem Porush, a leader of Agudat Israel in parliament, dismisses the criticism of his party as "false propaganda" by the Labor Party because of bitterness over the Orthodox

alliance with Labor's main rival, the Likud bloc. The "ultra-Orthodox," a term that Rabbi Porush says he rejects, do not wish to create a Jewish theocracy in Israel, but merely to return to the status quo of Ben-Gurion's day.

Critics of these Orthodox, who include many religiously observant Jews, charge that Agudat Israel will push its demands as far as it is allowed to. They point to the party's proposed law on archaeology, which would turn over to religious authorities the power to prevent excavations thought to endanger the sites of ancient Jewish burial grounds.

Israeli archaeologists say passage of the measure would mark the end of archaeology here.

The most contentious measure is a proposed amendment to the Law of Return, which grants automatic Israeli citizenship to any Jew or convert to Judaism. The proposal would restrict this to those converted according to the rites of Orthodox Judaism.

Obviously, it would affect only converts, but critics charge that it would sever the spiritual ties between Israel and all non-Orthodox Jews, including the vast majority of American Jews. Both of these measures, and dozens of others like them, are part of the coalition agreement under which Agudat Israel agreed to join the Likud government in 1977 and 1981. Yet neither has been enacted, nor are they likely to be.

Critics here say this is because in addition to their devotion to Jewish law, the leaders of the ultra-Orthodox are shrewd politicians who know how far they can push the non-Orthodox majority.

## 'Sacred' Soccer Matches

"Soccer is more sacred than the Sabbath," said Mordchai Wirshubski, a gadfly opposition member of parliament and an outspoken critic of Orthodox leaders. He noted that every Saturday, even in Jerusalem, popular soccer matches are held in flagrant violation of the Sabbath law.

As in other religious disputes, it was politics that touched off the Petah Tiqva conflict. In municipal elections last fall, the local Labor Party and its secular allies made gains and were able to form a governing coalition. The city's "religious front" was shut out of power and could not prevent passage of the law relaxing the regulations on Sabbath entertainment.

Almost since that day, according to Dan Ben-Gurion, the spokesman for Dov Tavori, the Labor Party mayor of Petah Tiqva, the mayor has had a 24-hour police guard, because of threats. City Hall has been emptied by a number of bomb scares, and other municipal officials and their families have been threatened.

Avi Oren, a Petah Tiqva lawyer and one of the founders of a citizens' group that pushed for the change in the law, said the parents of Petah Tiqva got tired of seeing their children run off every Friday night to the pleasures of nearby Tel Aviv, which by Israeli standards is a wide-open city on the Sabbath.

"We don't force them [the Orthodox] to go to movies or prevent them from going to synagogue, so I don't see any reason why they should prevent us from having our entertainments," Mr. Oren said. "We see it as a fight for our civil rights."

There is evidence that more and more Israelis are seeing the long-standing conflict in these terms. Last week, the formation of a new Movement Against Religious Coercion was announced in Jerusalem.

Mr. Herr of Hebrew University said it may be years before Israel directly confronts the religious issue and seriously attempts to come to terms with all the questions that have been put aside during the country's early struggles. In the meantime, he said, much will depend on whether the old instinct for accommodation prevails in the face of increasing polarization.

But sooner or later, Mr. Herr said, "the question of religious identity will arise, because for an old people you can't create a new idea."

## French Connection Loses Out To Third World as Asia Takes Over Marseille's Narcotics Role

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

MARSEILLE — Ten years after its high point, the French Connection heroin traffic between Marseille and the United States is still. Narcotics investigators say much of its somnolence comes from the same kind of transfer of skills to the Third World that has undercut Europe's steel, textile and shipbuilding industries.

According to the investigators, the Asian producers of the morphine base used in making heroin, once little more than subcontractors hired out to the French Connection, have become manufacturers themselves, with Pakistani suppliers accounting for 80 percent of the heroin that reaches the East Coast of the United States.

Greater efforts by the French police and the control of opium poppy planting in Turkey disrupted the French Connection in 1973, but it is the Third World's competence in making heroin, the investigators say, that has blocked a major resurgence of the Marseille export traffic.

The development contains a brutal irony: As the French Connection shriveled, France, and the city of Marseille in particular, have experienced sharp increases in drug use and narcotics-related deaths. A country that once considered heroin solely as an American social problem, France now must deal with narcotics coming from manufacturers who have gone over the heads of the French-Corsican Mafia.

## Uncertain Calm

"Why sell a kilo of morphine base to a French operator when you know how to make it into heroin yourself?" said Nicholas Panella, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's agent-in-charge for France.

"We haven't had a seizure of a lab in the Marseille area in three years," he said, "and there hasn't been a grain of French heroin in the States in a very long time. The morphine base doesn't arrive. In the old days, a month wouldn't go by without a hit. In the meanwhile, the French police have gotten very good, while the Pakistanis, the Lebanese, the Syrians, the Thais got into what you could call manufacturing."

Compared with the early 1970s when U.S.-French diplomatic relations were strained after American officials accused the French of ignoring the drug traffic, ties between the narcotics agencies of the two countries are now excellent. "These days," Mr. Panella said, "we mostly pass along information, and in Marseille we do a lot of watching."

But the quiet is uncertain here. A scabrous port city, Marseille has a tradition of organized crime that provided New York with up to \$2 billion worth of heroin a year in the early 1970s.

## Traffickers Leave Jail

In 1980 and 1981, there were a series of what appeared to be attempts to reconstitute elements of the French Connection. Two labs were raided by police and the arrests that followed included men with involvement in the old Marseille-New York network.

The French police are extremely reticent about discussing the possibility of a new heroin production because narcotics are a sensitive political issue in a country whose chief national law enforcement official, Interior Minister Claude Delfante, is also the mayor of Marseille.

But there are a number of elements leading to some concern in Marseille. Mr. Panella noted that of the 100 or so men convicted during the French Connection years, "most are all out of jail now, and a number of them, the Marseille people who were arrested in the U.S., probably have built up their relations and access in America."

At the same time, sources close to the French police have pointed out that organized crime in the Marseille area lost a major source of revenue in the last year after the government banned slot machines, a business largely controlled by the underworld.

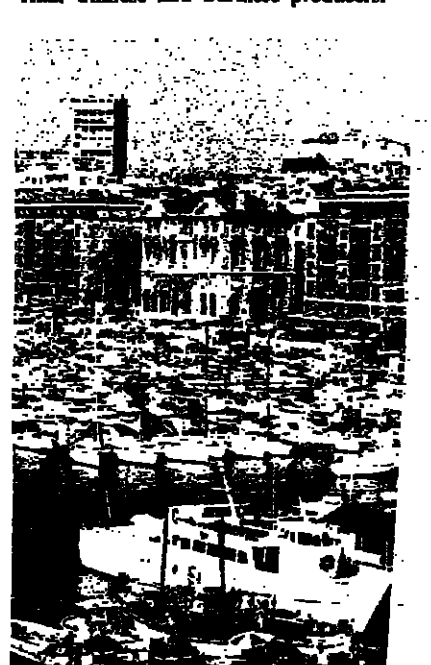
It is felt the need for cash to support other ventures could push a return to heroin production. One of the anomalies of the situation in France, according to the narcotics investigators, is that virtually all heroin sales in Marseille are controlled by a Tunisian group without direct ties to the traditional French underworld.

## Questions Raised

The French Interior Ministry puts the street value of its national heroin seizures at about \$750 million in 1983, an increase of about 70 percent. Since it figures the size of the overall drug traffic to be at least 10 times the volume of the heroin it has seized, there are questions raised among the investigators about what is holding the old French producers out of such a lucrative market.

The investigators' own answer is in two parts. The first is that they believe the French Connection no longer has the energy, the sources of supply, or the sense of impunity that made its control of the traffic an institution until 10 years ago. The second is that the first conclusion may be out of date.

In a statement to the government last month, Joseph Franceschi, the second-ranking Interior Ministry official, announced that the French narcotics bureau's network in Asia would be reinforced. The document did not say so, but the investigators have been checking reports that French Connection figures are now working on organizing network and cooperative ventures with Pakistani, Thai, Chinese and Burmese producers.



Marseille's harbor

## Private Agencies Taking More Active Role in Aid to the Third World

By Marvin Howe

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Private and voluntary agencies are playing an increasingly active role in foreign aid.

They serve as channels for government money in countries where normal aid distribution might face problems, and they fill in gaps where there is no official aid, as in Nicaragua and Ethiopia.

A group of volunteer doctors from Iowa set up field clinics for villagers in Yucatán, Mexico. People from Massachusetts helped 3,000 dairy farmers in Colombia increase milk production through modern techniques. A group in Michigan introduced Japanese quail to the Dominican Republic; the birds require less feed than chickens.

All these volunteers belong to a private grassroots organization, Partners of the Americas, which is establishing strong personal ties between citizen groups in the United States and Latin America while helping to improve the quality of life in many Latin communities.

"The main value of private agencies is that they can survive and provide continuing people-to-people relations, independent of strains at the government level," said Gary J. Naeleman, national chairman of Partners of the Americas. "Partners have survived 20 changes of government in Bolivia, both left and right."

## List of Successes

Other private agencies active in international development assistance and relief include Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, CARE, Save the Children Federation, World Vision Relief Organization, American Jewish Joint Distribution, American Friends Service Committee, World Neighbors, Code Africa, Mennonite Economic Development Associates, Oxfam, Salvation Army World Service Office, Technoserve and Meals for Millions-Food From Hunger Foundation.

Despite criticism of some of their activities, the private groups have a long list of successes, from getting food to famine-ridden Africa to introducing community development in Latin America.

The U.S. government aid organization, the Agency for International Development, often comes under criticism for a variety of reputed shortcomings. Among the criticisms are that AID puts too much emphasis on security and that it is guilty of political favoritism, mismanagement and inefficient bureaucracy.

John W. Sowell, president of the Overseas Development Council, an independent research group, said recently that the two major criticisms generally leveled against U.S. foreign aid are that it falls far below levels given by European countries and that it is not focused on the poorer countries.

Charts published by the council show that the United States is second to last in percentage aid levels among the 17 members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

According to the charts, it has contributed a yearly average of 0.2 percent of gross national product since 1978. The poorest countries received 64 cents a person in official U.S. economic aid in 1980, middle-level countries such as Egypt received \$2.12 a person and the richest aid recipients, including Israel, got \$11.18. These figures were on a total of \$3.53 billion in bilateral economic assistance.

Most private agencies, even those heavily fi-

nanced by AID, are unhappy about the direction of U.S. foreign aid and would like to have more of a voice on policy, according to leaders of many voluntary organizations.

## Concern Over Reports

Conversations with these leaders showed deep concern especially over the results of the report by the President's Bipartisan Commission on Central America, which called for extensive aid for the region, and the recent report by the Commission on Security and Economic Assistance concluding that "economic and military assistance must be closely integrated."

Private and voluntary organizations, often

referred to as PVOs, have also been criticized. The National Council of Churches was accused by conservatives last year of supporting armed revolutions and other political activity by contributing to a literacy campaign in Nicaragua and giving economic aid to Vietnam.

The council said overseas aid was used "only for humanitarian purposes" and sent in consultation with churches in the countries involved.

"There's always some tension between AID and the PVOs because we have different objectives," said Thomas McKay, director of private and voluntary cooperation for AID. "The PVOs do serve as a very important delivery mechanism, particularly for disaster relief, and are getting better at providing long-term development assistance, with U.S. government help."

Congress recently decided that for certain countries, such as Haiti and Zaire, government money should go through private agencies because of concern that otherwise it would not get to the people who need it. Mr. McKay said. He said private agencies also distributed government aid to islands in the South Pacific where AID does not have bilateral programs.

Partners of the Americas was founded 20 years ago as a self-help program under President John F. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress. In 1970 it became a private organization. Under its auspices, there are partnerships between citizen groups in 46 U.S. states, 27 Latin and Caribbean countries and 19 states in Brazil.

## Village Schools Built

Mr. Naeleman, who is from Utah, is particularly proud of the Utah-Bolivia partnership. Since 1969, Partners have built 117 village schools in the Altiplano — a high plateau in the Andes, mostly in western Bolivia — mostly through a fund-raising campaign by fifth-graders and sixth-graders in Utah and the labor of the Bolivian villagers.

Now a "project for 1,000 wells" has been started to help Bolivia through what has been described as its worst drought ever. In the Altiplano 1.5 million subsistence farmers have lost much of their livestock and crops.

"We just tell the people of Utah that El Niño, that freak wind which has changed weather patterns everywhere, brought us all the water that should go to Bolivia and so they must finance well-drilling equipment," said Mr. Naeleman, who is vice president of United Press International for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Other Partners were engaged in 1,300 projects last year, most operating on grants of \$5,000 or less.

The Alabama-Guatemala Partners have built a five-mile (eight-kilometer) artificial reef with wrecked cars, cement blocks and other debris to make a new breeding ground for fish.

The Vermont-Honduras Partners started a

three-year program last year to help hillside farmers upgrade subsistence farming with simple technologies such as contouring, crop rotation, organic fertilizers and gravity irrigation. The program began with 15 Honduran farmers, and each has promised to train four of his neighbors.

## Shipments to Nicaragua

Although the United States has cut off aid to the leftist regime in Nicaragua, the Partners in Wisconsin are sending regular shipments of medical supplies to Nicaraguans and working on a long-range project of food preservation through low-cost solar dryers.

World Neighbors, based in Oklahoma City, also promotes self-help in the Third World. Operating in 21 countries, mainly in Latin America and Africa, the group helps set up farm cooperatives and savings and loan associations, offers training in developing cottage industries and marketing, and assists in agricultural extension, public health and family planning.

Unlike the main voluntary agencies, World Neighbors is supported solely by private contributions and grants and does not accept U.S. government financing.

Private organizations are active in Lebanon, among them Catholic Relief Services. Joseph Curtin, program director for Lebanon, said the country's most urgent need after years of war was reconstruction of hospitals, schools, old people's homes, schools for the deaf and blind, and mental hospitals.

"It's very important that relief agencies remain in Lebanon, regardless of how hopeless the situation may seem," Mr. Curtin said. "As a foreign private organization, Catholic Relief Services can be completely neutral, serving everyone, both Christians and Moslems, and accepted by all. Furthermore, we can provide an American face other than that of the U.S. military and political presence."

## Other Private Agencies

Since 1977, Catholic Relief Services has put \$16 million — half from U.S. government grants — into relief and reconstruction in Lebanon.

As of Sept. 30, 1983, there were 167 private and voluntary agencies registered with AID and thereby eligible to apply for government cash, food and other support. At that time, the voluntary agencies reported receiving private contributions totaling \$1.06 billion. Government support to the agencies in the form of grants, contracts, food, freight and property totaled \$731 million.

There are other private agencies not registered with AID. The government-supported Technical Assistance Information Clearing House publishes a directory listing 497 nonprofit organizations involved in development

assistance abroad and is said to have a list of 900 agencies.

The main private organizations are grouped under two umbrella associations that are expected to merge to form a new entity.

The American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, with 48 members, founded in 1943 as a forum for cooperative agencies dealing with relief and refugee service. In the late 1970s a group of small agencies concerned with economic development then left to form Private Agencies in International Development, which now has 100 members.

"I believe the PVOs, in all their diversity, play a far greater role if they speak with voice," said David L. Guyer, President of the U.S. Children's Federation, which has been a leader in the move toward merger.

## Drought in Africa

Several large, well-known agencies are working against the drought that has hit many parts of Africa. Although all the agencies are increasingly development-oriented and wary about effects of food programs, they agree on urgent need for food relief in Africa. The United States has approved an \$84-million emergency food program for Africa and is working with private agencies to carry it out.

"The drought disaster which hit Ethiopia 6 years ago has spread to most of the continent the past 18 months," said Philip Johnston, executive director of CARE. He warned that starvation was "just around the corner in Ghana" and other countries.

CARE, founded in 1945 to help postwar Europe, has been working with refugees and development aid in the Third World since 1949. Experienced in handling food relief, it has received requests from the governments of Somalia, Chad and, most recently, Mozambique and Mauritania to coordinate international relief assistance.

Another source of aid is the Interchurch Relief Operation for Refugees in Somalia. Church World Service, a Protestant and Eastern Orthodox group, as well as Catholic Relief Service and Lutheran World Relief pooled resources in the past 18 months, not only in food aid but also development projects such as irrigation and reforestation.

"Three years ago, the death rate at bit among the refugees was one in four because malnutrition in the camps, but now the problem has been resolved," said Willis Logan, director of the Africa office of Church World Service. Church World Service issued a special appeal last summer for \$6.5 million to send food aid, countries including Mozambique, Mauritania, southern India, Pakistan, Bolivia, Peru, Brazil and Argentina. The response has been swift, agency spokesman said. The churches have ready \$2 million.



Alicia del Villar de Blanco, an official of Partners of the Americas, and a farmer inspect corn in Yucatán on a cooperative farm run by 14 families.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1984

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

EC Studies Ways to Stop  
Illegal Joint Ventures

By SHERRY BUCHANAN  
International Herald Tribune

It is not quiet on the EC joint-venture front. Thousands of joint ventures in Europe prefer to operate outside the law rather than to have the EC stick its nose into their businesses. Now the European Commission is thinking about doing something about it.

Under EC competition rules, a joint-venture agreement is illegal unless the commission says it isn't. The joint venture has to notify the commission and get a letter acknowledging receipt of the notification or an exemption before it can set up shop. "It's like the number of unsolved murders," says John Temple Lang, a legal adviser at the EC. "But the number of joint ventures that don't notify represents a large percentage of the total."

To proceed by elimination, the commission does not have any intention of increasing fines for joint ventures operating outside the law.

The commission does hope that the national courts will do more of the EC's police work. But so far there have been very few cases — if any — brought against joint ventures in violation of EC competition rules in national courts.

"There's no pot of gold at the end, like the treble damages you can collect in the United States," says Fred Luff, a Brussels-based lawyer with Couderc Freres. However, a recent decision by the House of Lords in Britain (Garden Food Cottages v. the Milk Marketing Board) ruled that, under British law, you can recover damages from any company that has violated EC competition rules. "It's a first and could encourage third parties to bring suit in national courts," says Mr. Lang. "You're also up against a private plaintiff looking for damages. The amount of money a national court might impose could be a lot higher than what the commission could impose."

Finally, the commission has indicated that it would get tough on itself in applying the law. "We may see in the future a much more stringent application of EC rules against joint ventures. And if the EC starts busting up joint ventures, it's a lot more important than fines," says a Brussels-based lawyer.

The commission is attempting to separate by regulation the good joint ventures — small or medium-sized companies, research and development (R&D) — from the bad joint ventures — usually selling agreements that try to divide up markets. It does so by giving block exemptions: If you or your lawyer think that your planned joint venture meets the criteria set out by the commission for a block exemption, you don't have to notify the commission. Block exemptions now exist for specialization agreements and soon will for R&D companies.

Most lawyers agree that block exemptions are a big help. It gives them guidelines and it decreases the number of notifications that the commission has to deal with. But there is another side to that coin. Once the commission has defined good and bad joint ventures, then it may say: Now that the rules are more clearly defined, those of you out there that haven't notified us and don't benefit from a block exemption are going to get it. "The commission may start going out there and attacking joint ventures that haven't notified them," says the Brussels-based lawyer.

How the commission decides to act in the future will change companies' perception of risk.

Here is a short guide to the pros and cons of notification:

Cons: Notifying means that the commission will most certainly ask you to modify certain clauses in your joint-venture agreement that you may consider vital to do business.

Pros: On the other hand, chances are almost nil that the commission would not let you go ahead with your joint venture at all. So far, the commission has only disallowed four joint ventures after they were notified. And there are more than 30,000 joint ventures that have been disclosed to the commission over the past decade.

If you have notified the commission and it later finds you in violation of competition rules, as noted, the commission can't fine you. In addition, if a dissatisfied joint-venture partner or a third party brings a suit against you in a national court, and you have notified the commission and gotten a formal exemption, they can't sue you for damages in a national court.

Argentina  
Won't Meet  
Debt Date

Aide Says Interest  
Will Be Paid Late

By James Rowe  
Washington Post Service

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay — Argentina will not meet the Saturday deadline for paying overdue interest on its \$43 billion in foreign debt, the economics minister, Bernardo Grinspun, says. A failure to pay the interest would force major U.S. banks to take tens of millions of dollars in losses.

Mr. Grinspun, here for the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank, told reporters Monday that Argentina will not pay the interest in time to keep the loans off their lists of "problem loans" at major U.S. banks.

Some large U.S. banks with billions of dollars in loans to Argentina have already begun to classify them as nonperforming, U.S. sources said at the conference.

If Mr. Grinspun's prediction is confirmed, it would be the first time since the Latin American debt crisis erupted in August 1982 that a major debtor country has fallen so far behind in its interest payments that banks have been forced to take losses on the loans.

The consequences could be far-reaching, not only for bank earnings, but also on willingness of banks to continue lending to the debtor nations. Moreover, U.S. bankers fear that other borrowing nations may try to follow Argentina's example.

Under U.S. banking rules, banks must classify as "problem loans" those on which the interest is more than 90 days overdue.

When a bank does this, it must subtract from previously reported earnings any interest it has counted from the loan. In the case of Argentina, that could mean several hundred million dollars, with most of it concentrated among the top 15 U.S. banks.

The interest on many of the Argentine loans has not been paid since last October.

Exactly how much of the Argentine debt is overdue is unclear, but officials of several major banks have said that more than half of their loans to debtor nations are past due by 90 days or more.

Sources said about \$2.7 billion of Argentine interest is in arrears, but said that less than \$1 billion is necessary to bring the nation's loans current through Jan. 3.

Regan Cites 'Grace Period'

Although Argentina's deadline for payment of interest on its loans is Saturday, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said U.S. regulators had an additional two-week "grace period" after that time before they must declare the loans to be non-performing. Reuters reported Tuesday from Washington. Mr. Regan said the two weeks might enable U.S. authorities to act on the matter.

Merger Stirs Fear in Alabama Town

Republic's Pact  
With LTV Calls  
For Sale of Mill

By Steven Greenhouse  
New York Times Service

GADSDEN, Alabama — Larry Couch, the third generation of his family to work at Republic Steel Corp.'s mill here, says he has felt lost since last Wednesday, when he learned that the mill must be sold as a condition for Republic to merge with LTV Corp.

On the way to his job as an overhead crane operator, Mr. Couch, a strapping, bearded man who has worked at the mill for half of his 40 years, said: "It could work out good. It could work out bad. We just don't know."

Such feelings of confusion and anxiety about the fate of the 80-year-old mill seem universal among its 2,400 workers. Whether a buyer can be found, and what will happen if one cannot, are often-asked questions these days in this northeastern Alabama city of 50,000.

Under an agreement announced last Wednesday by the Justice Department, the Cleveland-based Republic Steel and LTV will be allowed to merge if they sell Republic's flat rolling mill here and its stainless-steel mill in Massillon, Ohio.

The Justice Department, which had at first opposed the \$770-million merger plan, stipulated that it would appoint a trustee to run the two mills if they are not sold within six months of the approval of the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)



The Gadsden, Alabama, mill, which Republic must sell to meet antitrust requirements for its merger with LTV.

AT&T Presents  
Computer Line  
For First Time

United Press International

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. introduced its first computer products Tuesday, and pledged a major commitment in the sector.

James E. Olson, vice chairman of AT&T, said the new products should generate annual revenue of \$7 billion by 1986.

AT&T's new products included six models of 32-bit, high-performance computers in the company's 3B series, and designed for AT&T UNIX operating system. A bit is the binary number used in computer operations.

AT&T also announced a high-speed network that ties computers together and a PC interface, or link, that can connect the AT&T 3B2-300 to IBM-compatible personal computers.

Mr. Olson said AT&T's computer business is already profitable because of sales to the telephone industry. "AT&T is in the computer business in a big way and we're in it to stay," he said.

Olivetti SpA, the Italian office-equipment company, will market AT&T's computer products in Europe. Agreements are currently being negotiated for introduction of the computers to Asia, Mr. Olson said.

Jack M. Scanlon, vice president of computer systems for AT&T Technology Systems Group, said the new products are designed for use in office automation, banking systems, reservations systems, mili-

tary command and control systems and for small businesses.

"Because of regulatory constraints we've never been able to bring products to the market before. And now we're bringing products, not just technology," Mr. Scanlon said.

He was referring to the regulations that prevented AT&T from entering the computer market before January, when the company broke up into a smaller AT&T and seven regional telephone companies to settle a federal antitrust suit.

The biggest computer in the new AT&T line is the 3B20D, which will be priced at \$340,000 for a basic system. The company said it is designed for use in banking, financial services, and control and command. The unit is already used in AT&T's telecommunications-switching network.

Another model, the 3B20S, costing \$230,000, could be used in data centers and in computer-aided design and manufacturing. Two models in the 3B5 series were designed for office use by as many as 60 people. Prices for those units start at \$57,000.

At the lower end of the line, AT&T displayed a desktop supermicrocomputer that can accommodate 18 users. Called the 3B2-300, it can also serve as a high-powered work station for a single user. The price for the basic 3B2 is \$9,950.

Mr. Olson said computer parts will be made at several locations in the United States.

Bowater to Divide Into 2 Companies to Attract Investors

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Bowater Corp., the London-based newspaper and packaging giant, plans to split itself in two in an attempt to stir greater interest from investors.

The move, announced Tuesday in conjunction with plans to raise new equity capital and vigorously applauded by investment analysts here, would create two independent companies. One would consist of Bowater's North American newspaper, coated-paper and pulp operations. The other would comprise the rest of Bowater, including paper and packaging in Britain and Australia, freight forwarding and building supplies.

The planned split comes after falling profits and a reduced dividend spurred frequent rumors of takeover bids for Bowater in the past two years. The announcement initially sent Bowater shares shooting up, partly on the belief that the separated companies would be more vulnerable to a bid. The shares rose as high as 302 pence before settling to close at 294 pence, up 15 pence from Monday.

Bowater also announced that its pretax profit for 1983 fell 3 percent, to £68.3 million (\$99 million), from 1982's £72.5 million, which, in turn, was down about one-third from 1981. A sharp drop in taxation allowed the company to report that profit after tax but before extraordinary items surged 33 percent to £40 million. But Bowater also posted an extraordinary loss of £95.2 million, largely relating to the planned sale of a Newfoundland paper mill.

Sales in 1983 grew 3 percent to £1.62 billion.

The first stage in the transformation is a rights issue. Bowater is raising £41 million by offering

shareholders one share at 215 pence for every eight they already hold.

Assuming that holders approve the split at a meeting April 19, the company plans to sell 25 percent of Bowater Inc., the North American arm, on the U.S. market in May.

Bowater expects the sale to raise \$130 million to \$160 million, though it noted that the price would depend on market conditions in May. The expected price would give Bowater Inc. a total stock market value of \$520 million to \$640 million, or roughly 10 times expected net income for 1984.

The split would be completed by distributing the remaining 75 percent of the shares in Bowater Inc. to shareholders of the parent company.

Bowater Inc. shares would be listed both in New York and London, and company officials said the share price of both of the new companies would benefit.

"New York likes heavy, capital-intensive industries," Ingram Lenon, managing director of Bowater Corp., said at a press conference. The London market, he said, tends to favor companies that generate large amounts of cash and have low capital requirements. The new London-based half of Bowater ex-

pects to expand those types of businesses rapidly once freed from supporting the huge capital requirements of newspaper.

Analysts in London generally welcomed the plan. "On a one-to-two-year view or beyond, it looks a very good deal," said Tony Pennie of James Capel & Co. He said the timing is right because newspaper prices have begun to recover.

A leading New York paper company analyst, Bowen Smith of Salomon Brothers Inc., said the stock market value of Bowater Inc. probably would be lower than the company

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 7)

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on March 27, excluding fees.  
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 p.m. EST.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.000	3.360	12.360	0.376	163.25	136.25	136.25
Brussels	2.000	3.360	12.360	0.376	163.25	136.25	136.25
Frankfurt	2.000	3.360	12.360	0.376	163.25	136.25	136.25
London	1.000	1.660	6.560	0.193	86.25	72.25	72.25
Paris	1.000	1.660	6.560	0.193	86.25	72.25	72.25
New York	1.000	1.660	6.560	0.193	86.25	72.25	72.25
Porto	2.000	3.360	12.360	0.376	163.25	136.25	136.25
Madrid	2.000	3.360	12.360	0.376	163.25	136.25	136.25
Zurich	2.000	3.360	12.360	0.376	163.25	136.25	136.25
1 Euro	0.667	1.100	4.167	0.128	55.56	46.67	46.67
1 SDR	1.667	2.778	10.000	0.299	133.33	111.11	111.11

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	S.F.	Yen
1 Euro	0.667	1.100	4.167	0.128	55.56	46.67	46.67
1 SDR	1.667	2.778	10.000	0.299	133.33	111.11	111.11
1 Unit of 100 (in Units of 1,000) of 10,000	1.000	1.660	6.560	0.193	86.25	72.25	72.25
100:1 (not quoted; N.A. not available)							

INTEREST RATES

March 27

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1-month	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
3-month	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
6-month	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
1-year	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Key Money Rates

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1-month	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
3-month	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
6-month	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
1-year	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

GOLD PRICES

	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
1-ounce	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00
10-ounce	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00
100-ounce	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00

EC Parliament Clears  
Economic-Recovery Plan

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG, France — With less than 40 percent of its members voting, the European Parliament approved Tuesday night a \$16-billion economic program designed to cure the ailing economies of the European Community. The vote only stands as a recommendation at this point, and has no force of law.

The program is based on the assumption that, once the proper investment climate has been created by both national governments and the EC, the market forces will take over and carry the economy to further growth.

The measure passed on a 102-57 vote with three abstentions. Only 162 of the parliament's 434 members turned out for the vote.

The action came as foreign ministers from EC nations met in Brussels on negotiations over the amount that Britain should get back for its annual net payments to the EC.

In Strasbourg, Sir Fred Catherwood, a British conservative who described himself as one of the "founding fathers" of the plan, called the economic program "absolutely realistic."

During debate on the floor, the plan was said to call for the return of free market economy. Opposition to the plan came from Socialists, who said that the plan gives all the advantages to business and none to workers.

The plan is based on an economic study by the former French commissioner for planning, Michael Albert, and Professor James Ball, director of the London Business School.

The plan calls for a drastic shift from the policy of consumption and social welfare to a more austere policy of capital accumulation and investment.

Europe's economy, according to the study found, is suffering from the near-sighted policies of the mid-1970s that sacrificed future growth by expanding social programs and

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To assist in identifying a buyer and consummating a transaction, we will formally present technical details of the robot, including film footage and comparison with competitive models: New York, Tuesday, April 24; Detroit, Wednesday, April 25; San Francisco, Thursday, April 26. To register or obtain further information, please contact:

Dr. Gerald J. Michael, Project Manager or  
Ms. Jane A. Steenstra, Project Administrator,  
Arthur D. Little, Inc., 20 Acorn Park, Cambridge,  
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[illegible]

had feared. He also said the economy would live

LTV, which has received tentative government approval to acquire Republic Steel, was active. Republic was higher at one time.

[illegible]

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## London Brick Says Earnings Climbed by 73%

**Reuters**  
LONDON — London Brick PLC, taken over by Hanson Trust PLC, said it made a pretax profit of £26.4 million (\$38 million) in 1983, in line with its earlier estimate of £26 million and up 73 percent from £15.3 million in 1982.

The company made the estimate while attempting to fend off Hanson's bid, when it also forecast a pretax profit of not less than £36 million for the current year.

In a separate statement, Hanson said its offers for London Brick's shares are now unconditional in all respects following the passing by London Brick shareholders of a special resolution proposing a reorganization of the share capital of London Brick.

Hanson now owns 93.79 percent of London Brick's ordinary shares and 93.09 percent of the preference shares.

## NEC Signs Pact With Honeywell

**Reuters**  
TOKYO — NEC Corp. said Tuesday it had signed a 10-year agreement to establish a new long-term pact with Honeywell Inc. of the United States on large and general-purpose computer systems.

The agreement includes the distribution and manufacturing rights granted to the U.S. company for NEC's very large-scale mainframe computer, NEC System 1000, as well as cross licensing of patents and computer operations.

The Japanese company said it expects that at least 150 computer systems will be delivered to Honeywell for the next five years under the pact. NEC said it concluded a similar agreement with CII-Honeywell Bull of France.

## Cone Mills Buyout Proposal Is Approved by Stockholders

**The Associated Press**  
GREENSBORO, North Carolina — Cone Mills Corp. stockholders have approved a \$465-million buyout plan to merge Cone Mills Corp. and Cone Mills Acquisition Corp. into a new company that will be owned by a 47-member management group.

Seventy-percent of the stockholders approved the measure in a vote Monday. Under the agreement, stockholders will receive \$70 a share for their Cone stock. The new owners are a consortium of banks headed up by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York and Cone Mills employees.

The buyout is a result of a Nov. 4 takeover attempt by Western Pacific Industries, a New York management and holding company. As a result of the \$70-a-share tender offer by Cone, Western Pacific will make about \$23 million.

## Republic's Pact With LTV Alarms a Town in Alabama

(Continued from Page 9)

merger by the shareholders of the two companies. The department insisted on the sale to reduce the market share that the merged company would have in stainless and flat-rolled steel.

"I don't think they'll find a buyer quickly," said Jackie Miller, a worker at the mill. "They might not find a buyer at all."

Despite the uncertainties, the mill seems to be operating as usual: trains are shuttling ore and scrap to the furnaces, ingots are being poured and stripped and overhead cranes are carrying slabs to the finishing mills. Like baseball players told that they will be traded, the workers here seem to be trying to prove to any prospective buyer just how good they are.

The mill, which has an annual capacity of 1.5 million tons, is the South's second-largest steel complex after a U.S. Steel Corp. plant in Fairfield, Alabama.

Because its finishing mills are considered good and because its production is skewed toward flat-rolled products — the most sought-after ones in the steel market — steel analysts predict that several buyers should emerge.

"I've heard 400 rumors about who's interested in buying the mill, everything short of the Martians," said Stephen A. Means, Gadsden's mayor.

"It would be a tremendous blow if they were to close," he added, noting that the mill is the city's second-largest employer after a Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. plant.

In the past two years, Kawasaki Steel Corp., Japan's third-largest steelmaker in terms of revenues, explored the idea of buying the Gadsden mill, but decided against it. Nonetheless, analysts predict that Kawasaki is likely to take another look now that Gadsden is on the auction block.

Donald Barnett, a Washington-based steel economist, said Gadsden would be attractive for a foreign producer such as Kawasaki that wants to insure continued access to the U.S. market in the face of the push for import restrictions.

"Although Gadsden isn't one of your most efficient facilities, it has a good location and access to cheap

off-shore slabs — which are becoming a more important factor in American steelmaking," he said.

More important, Gadsden would furnish Kawasaki with a mill to finish slabs from a large, new mill it partly owns in Tubarao, Brazil, he said. That mill has excellent steelmaking facilities, but no finishing apparatus to reduce the slabs to sheet.

Another possible buyer — one that analysts say has expressed interest in the past — is U.S. Steel Corp., whose Fairfield mill is 60 miles (96 kilometers) southwest of here. With its furnaces recently reopened and several finishing mills permanently closed, Fairfield can produce more steel than it can finish.

Charles A. Bradford, an analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, says that this factor would make Gadsden a logical purchase for U.S. Steel.

"If I were U.S. Steel, I'd buy Gadsden," he said. "It would give them another outlet for their slabs from Fairfield. It would also help U.S. Steel keep out a possible strong foreign competitor."

Industry sources said, however, that the Justice Department might not let the nation's No. 1 steelmaker buy Gadsden because the acquisition would increase U.S. Steel's market share in flat-rolled steel and, theoretically, reduce competition.

That was the main reason cited by the department when it signaled that it would block any U.S. Steel effort to acquire National Inter-group's steel operations.

If no outside buyer steps in, then workers say they may try to buy the mill themselves.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## BICC Names Barlow New Chairman

BICC, the London-based cables and construction concern, has appointed Sir William Barlow, 59, as chairman of Thorn EMI PLC, the successor to Lord Pennock as its chairman.

Sir William, currently non-executive deputy chairman of BICC, becomes deputy chairman and chief executive July 1. He will step up to chairman Dec. 31, when Lord Pennock retires.

Formerly chairman of the Post Office, Sir William organized its split into the Post Office and British Telecom, one of BICC's major customers.

At Thorn EMI, Sir Graham Wilgins, who has been a non-executive director since August 1978, is to become non-executive deputy chairman Monday, when Peter Laister becomes chairman and Sir

Richard Cave retires. Joining the board of Thorn EMI are Jim Maxin and Colin Southgate.

Texaco Inc. has named Raymond A. O'Doherty president of Texaco Oil Trading & Supply Co., the division of the U.S. oil and gas company responsible for worldwide purchases and sales of crude oil and petroleum products. Mr. O'Doherty, with the division since 1982, succeeds Peter L. Bijur. Mr. Bijur is assuming new responsibilities for special assignments related to Texaco's recent acquisitions.

IBM Singapore has named Alan E. Ionsen general manager, succeeding Barry B. Lennon, who became general manager of IBM Taiwan. Formerly, Mr. Ionsen was based in Mount Pleasant, New York, with IBM World Trade Americas/Far East Corp. There he was marketing operations manager for Japan.

European American Bancorp has appointed Raymond J. Dempsey, 49, chairman and chief executive, succeeding Harry E. Ekblom, who retired at the end of 1983. Mr. Dempsey formerly was chairman,

president and chief executive of Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia. European American Bancorp is a U.S.-based banking group owned by six of Europe's largest commercial banks.

Scandinavian Bank Ltd. has named Antoine F. Khayat general manager of its Bahrain branch, succeeding J. Alan Thornton, who has returned to the London head office in a senior planning role. Mr. Khayat previously was with Gulf International Bank in London. Peter E.B. Persson has joined the Scandinavian bank's senior management team in Bahrain, where he will also be the representative for the bank's major shareholder, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken of Stockholm.

Dow Chemical Corp. has opened a representative office in Tokyo and named M. Segawa, formerly treasurer of Dow Chemical Japan Ltd., representative.

PRIVATbank A/S of Copenhagen has appointed Christian Frigast managing director of its London-based subsidiary,

PRIVATbank Ltd. He succeeds Peter Tann, who has joined the Hongkong Bank Group. Mr. Frigast previously was deputy head of the international division of the parent.

Burger King Corp., the U.S.-based hamburger chain, has appointed Marc Weinstein, 29, general manager of its Burger King (UK) Ltd. unit. Mr. Weinstein, who is based in London and formerly was European director of development and special operations, succeeds Jim Pickens, who has been named Burger King's regional manager in Atlanta.

Legal and General, one of Britain's largest insurance groups, has named Andy Small managing director of Legal and General Insurance Group of Cos. in Sydney, Mr. Small, who takes up his new duties on July 1, currently is U.K. manager for life sales and marketing. He will succeed John Elbourne, who returns to London as general manager of the international division.

By BRENDA HAGERTY in London

New Issue  
March 28, 1984

# ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

## DM 200,000,000

### 7 3/4% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1984/1994

Offering Price: 99 3/4%  
Interest: 7 3/4% p.a., payable on April 1 of each year  
Repayment: April 1, 1994 at par  
Listing: Frankfurt and Düsseldorf stock exchanges

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Abu Dhabi Investment Company  
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Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur  
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque Paribas  
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Joh. Benenbergs, Gossler & Co.  
Citicorp International Bank Limited  
Copenhagen Handelsbank  
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited  
Deutsche Europe Limited  
Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalsbank — Dresdner (South East Asia) Limited  
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Westfälische Bank Aktiengesellschaft

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Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)  
Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)  
Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser  
Banca Commerciale Italiana  
Banca di Roma  
Bank of Tokyo International Limited  
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque Nationale de Paris  
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg  
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale  
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Commerzbank (South East Asia) Ltd.  
Crédit Commercial de France  
Creditanstalt-Bankverein  
DB Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.  
DG Bank  
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank  
Effektbank-Werburg Aktiengesellschaft  
European Banking Company Limited  
Hamburgische Landesbank — Girozentrale  
Hilf Samuel & Co. Limited  
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino  
Kreditbank N.V.  
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.  
Lazard Frères et Cie  
LTCB International Limited  
Merck, Finck & Co.  
Mitsubishi Finance International Limited  
Morgan Guaranty Ltd.  
Nippon Credit International (H.K.) Ltd.  
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.  
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited  
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated  
Sumitomo Trust International Limited  
Trinkaus & Burkhart  
M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.  
Wood Gundy Limited

## Westdeutsche Landesbank

Girozentrale  
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.  
Arnhold & S. Blochbroder, Inc.  
Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Banca del Gottardo  
Bank of America International Limited  
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.  
Banque Indosuez  
Banque de Neufilz, Schlumberger, Mallet  
Barings Brothers & Co., Limited  
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft  
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank  
Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements, CBI  
Crédit Lyonnais  
Credito Italiano  
Dellwück & Co.  
Dresdner Securities Ames Limited  
Enskilda Securities  
Skandinaviska Enskilda Limited  
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft  
Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers  
Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien  
Indosuez Asia (Singapore) Ltd.  
Kiddier, Peabody International Limited  
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise  
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)  
Lahmann Brothers Kuhn Loeb International, Inc.  
Manufacturers Hanover Limited  
Merrill Lynch International & Co.  
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited  
Morgan Stanley International  
Nomura International Limited  
Orion Royal Bank Limited  
Salomon Brothers International Limited  
Société Générale  
Svenska International Limited  
United Bank of Switzerland (Resources) Limited  
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.  
Yamatichi International (Europe) Limited

## FRAB-BANK INTERNATIONAL

U.S. dollars 25,000,000  
Floating Rate Notes 1978-1985  
According to the terms and conditions of the above mentioned notes the interest rate applicable for the period of six months beginning March 23, 1984 and ending September 23, 1984, has been fixed at 11 5/16% 0/0 per annum.  
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG  
Société Anonyme  
Trustee

## HIGH STANDARDS



AIR FRANCE MAINTENANCE: SOME OF THE MOST SOPHISTICATED AND RIGOROUS TESTING PROCEDURES IN THE WORLD. AN INSPECTION SYSTEM SO THOROUGH, THAT A NUMBER OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES HAVE ADOPTED IT FOR THEIR AIRCRAFT AS WELL.

AIR FRANCE MAINTENANCE: JUST ONE EXAMPLE OF THE HIGH LEVEL OF TECHNICAL COMPETENCE YOU FIND WHEN YOU FLY AIR FRANCE.

**AIR FRANCE**  
WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER

WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER

WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER

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WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER



(Continued from Page 10)

49% Phil of	7.85	15.7	70%	50	50	50	- 7%
84% Phil of	1.28	14.6	34	84%	84%	84%	+ 4%
104% Phil of	17.12	15.2	200-112	112	112	112	+ 1

[illegible]

	64%	65%	Quoted	2.20	3.0	18	214	574	574	+ 16
10%	64%	65%	Quoted	2.20	3.0	18	214	574	574	+ 16
12%	64%	65%	Quoted	2.20	3.0	18	214	574	574	+ 16
14%	64%	65%	Quoted	2.20	3.0	18	214	574	574	+ 16
16%	64%	65%	Quoted	2.20	3.0	18	214	574	574	+ 16
30%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
32%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
34%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
36%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
38%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
40%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
42%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
44%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
46%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
48%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
50%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
52%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
54%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
56%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
58%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
60%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
62%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
64%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
66%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
68%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
70%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
72%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
74%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
76%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
78%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
80%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
82%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
84%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
86%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
88%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
90%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
92%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
94%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
96%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
98%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16
100%	14%	RBCA	36	39	27	43	174	174	174	+ 16

[illegible]**March 2**

Year/Album	Couzes Nest	Big Ash	Isner/Miles on/Mat.	Couzes Nest	Big
1974 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 55-July 87	19-1	7.18
1974 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 56-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1975 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 57-July 87	19-1	7.18
1975 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 58-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1976 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 59-July 87	19-1	7.18
1976 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 60-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1977 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 61-July 87	19-1	7.18
1977 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 62-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1978 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 63-July 87	19-1	7.18
1978 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 64-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1979 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 65-July 87	19-1	7.18
1979 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 66-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1980 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 67-July 87	19-1	7.18
1980 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 68-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1981 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 69-July 87	19-1	7.18
1981 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 70-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1982 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 71-July 87	19-1	7.18
1982 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 72-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1983 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 73-July 87	19-1	7.18
1983 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 74-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1984 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 75-July 87	19-1	7.18
1984 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 76-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1985 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 77-July 87	19-1	7.18
1985 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 78-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1986 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 79-July 87	19-1	7.18
1986 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 80-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1987 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 81-July 87	19-1	7.18
1987 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 82-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1988 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 83-July 87	19-1	7.18
1988 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 84-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1989 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 85-July 87	19-1	7.18
1989 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 86-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1990 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 87-July 87	19-1	7.18
1990 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 88-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1991 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 89-July 87	19-1	7.18
1991 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 90-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1992 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 91-July 87	19-1	7.18
1992 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 92-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1993 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 93-July 87	19-1	7.18
1993 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 94-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1994 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 95-July 87	19-1	7.18
1994 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 96-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1995 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 97-July 87	19-1	7.18
1995 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 98-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1996 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 99-July 87	19-1	7.18
1996 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 100-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1997 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 101-July 87	19-1	7.18
1997 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 102-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1998 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 103-July 87	19-1	7.18
1998 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 104-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
1999 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 105-July 87	19-1	7.18
1999 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 106-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2000 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 107-July 87	19-1	7.18
2000 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 108-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2001 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 109-July 87	19-1	7.18
2001 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 110-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2002 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 111-July 87	19-1	7.18
2002 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 112-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2003 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 113-July 87	19-1	7.18
2003 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 114-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2004 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 115-July 87	19-1	7.18
2004 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 116-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2005 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 117-July 87	19-1	7.18
2005 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 118-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2006 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 119-July 87	19-1	7.18
2006 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 120-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2007 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 121-July 87	19-1	7.18
2007 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 122-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2008 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 123-July 87	19-1	7.18
2008 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 124-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2009 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 125-July 87	19-1	7.18
2009 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 126-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2010 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 127-July 87	19-1	7.18
2010 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 128-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2011 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 129-July 87	19-1	7.18
2011 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 130-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2012 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 131-July 87	19-1	7.18
2012 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 132-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2013 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 133-July 87	19-1	7.18
2013 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 134-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2014 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 135-July 87	19-1	7.18
2014 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 136-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2015 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 137-July 87	19-1	7.18
2015 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 138-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2016 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 139-July 87	19-1	7.18
2016 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 140-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2017 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 141-July 87	19-1	7.18
2017 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 142-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2018 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 143-July 87	19-1	7.18
2018 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 144-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2019 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 145-July 87	19-1	7.18
2019 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 146-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2020 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 147-July 87	19-1	7.18
2020 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 148-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2021 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 149-July 87	19-1	7.18
2021 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 150-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2022 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 151-July 87	19-1	7.18
2022 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 152-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2023 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 153-July 87	19-1	7.18
2023 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 154-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18
2024 (Spring)	5-15	98.85	LYCZ 155-July 87	19-1	7.18
2024 (Fall)	2-28	98.78	LYCZ 156-Sept 1984	19-1	7.18

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currency

unless otherwise indicated

Britain				Sta. Chattered			
Bowater				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	1,620	1,562	1,676	Revenue	1,620	1,562	1,676
Pre-tax Net	1,420	1,275	1,345	Pre-tax Net	1,420	1,275	1,345
Profit	357	347	318	Profit	357	347	318
Per Share	0.547	0.537	0.486	Per Share	0.547	0.537	0.486
British Aerospace				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	2,320	2,160	2,160	Revenue	2,320	2,160	2,160
Pre-tax Net	923	0.1	0.153	Pre-tax Net	923	0.1	0.153
Profit	0.055	0.055	0.055	Profit	0.055	0.055	0.055
Per Share	0.055	0.055	0.055	Per Share	0.055	0.055	0.055
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
Year	1982	1983	1984	Year	1982	1983	1984
Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0	Revenue	88.0	72.0	72.0
Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318	Pre-tax Net	0.381	0.318	0.318
Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
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Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
a. Kessit				Per Share			
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Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318	Per Share	0.381	0.318	0.318
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Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318	Profit	0.381	0.318	0.318
Per Share	0.381						

[illegible][illegible]

## Grains

WHEAT (CBT)						
5,000 bu minimum—dollars per bushel						
4.47	3.24½	May	3.66	1.66½	3.60	1.60½ —.05½
4.77	3.72	Jul	3.67½	3.57	3.45½	3.45½ —.02

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

SECRET

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

[illegible]

Commodities									
Prices per metric ton unless per 100 kg									

Prev. actual sales:

Pre Act Per Rec

BASED

1.00 1.00 4.16 4.40

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**Bowater**

**To Split I**

(Continued from P. 1)

pany expects, perhaps as expected 1984 earnings, \$460 million.

"They're in a crappy newspaper," said Mr. S. expects that newspaper rise no faster than inflation next couple of years. Still, that the current newspaper British Columbia is prices, at least temporarily.

Bowater Inc. the largest newspaper producer in America and the third United States. It has mines and South Carolina berland in the southeast States and in Nova Scotia North American company own Bowater's Canadian making interests.

The other arm of the to be named Bowater PLC, will have pretax about \$45 million in 1988 estimate. These operations sales of £1.03 billion in

Bowater Industries manufacture of tissues and towels in Britain and Australia. It also will embrace coated paper, freight and distribution of products as building materials, equipment and general.

**More Talks**

**Philippines**

an International return to for further talks \$630-million the Philippines. es said Tuesday, the standby the Philippines' talks with com-

Est. Sales 4,879 Prev. Sales 3,209  
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,307 up 279  
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CND)

per dir-1 point equals \$2,0001							
.8159	.7888	Jun	.7826	.7839	.7813	.7817	—
.8147	.7810	Sep	.7833	.7837	.7816	.7818	—

[illegible]

STOCK INDEXES

(Indices compiled shortly before market close)

DOW COMP. INDEX (CME)									
Points and cents	Jun	198.0	199.70	198.85	199.50	+0.65			
777.75	Sep	161.80	161.90	161.00	161.00	0.00			
194.00	Dec	164.15	164.15	164.00	164.00	0.00			
176.75	Mar	164.00	164.00	164.00	164.00	+0.75			
176.75	Jun	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Sep	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Dec	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Mar	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Jun	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Sep	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Dec	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Mar	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Jun	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Sep	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Dec	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Mar	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Jun	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
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176.75	Dec	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Mar	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
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176.75	Mar	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
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176.75	Sep	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
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176.75	Mar	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Jun	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
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176.75	Mar	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Jun	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Sep	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Dec	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Mar	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Jun	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Sep	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
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176.75	Sep	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00			
176.75	Dec	162.00	162.00	162.00					

(Continued from Page 9)

pany expects, perhaps eight times expected 1984 earnings or around

"They're in a crappy business newsprint," said Mr. Smith, who expects that newsprint prices will rise no faster than inflation in the next couple of years. Still, he noted that the current newsprint strike in British Columbia is boosting prices, at least temporarily.

Bowater Inc. is the third-biggest newsprint producer in North America and the largest in the United States. It has mills in Tennessee and South Carolina and timberlands in the southeastern United States and in Nova Scotia. The newsprint North American company also will own a biomass plant in the U.S.

The other arm of the company, to be named Bowater Industries PLC, will have pretax profit of about £45 million in 1984, analysts estimate. These operations had sales of £1.03 billion in 1983.

Bowater Industries will include manufacture of tissues and disposable towels in Britain and Australia. It also will embrace packaging, coated paper, freight forwarding and distribution of products as diverse as building materials, mining equipment and oriental rice.

*Reviews*

**TOKYO** — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has endorsed FF

Finance Ministry plans to prepare measures by mid-April that would be aimed at liberalizing Japan's financial markets, ministry sources said Tuesday.

They said Mr. Nakasone's endorsement was given to Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, who arrived here Tuesday on talks last week with Donald T. Regan, the U.S. Treasury secretary. Mr. Regan was seeking to persuade Japanese officials to liberalize its markets and promote the yen as an international currency.

Mr. Takeshita did not specify what measures the ministry will prepare, the sources said. But he said they should be worked out in time for a meeting of U.S. and Japanese officials April 16 and 17 in Washington.

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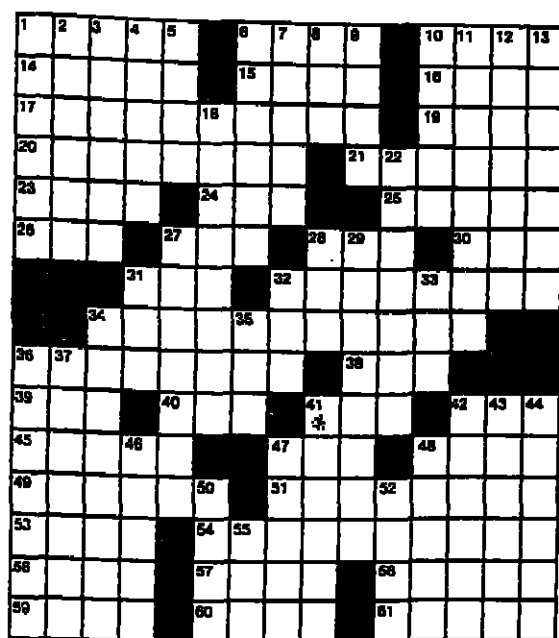
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**THE WORLD IN 16 PAGES**  
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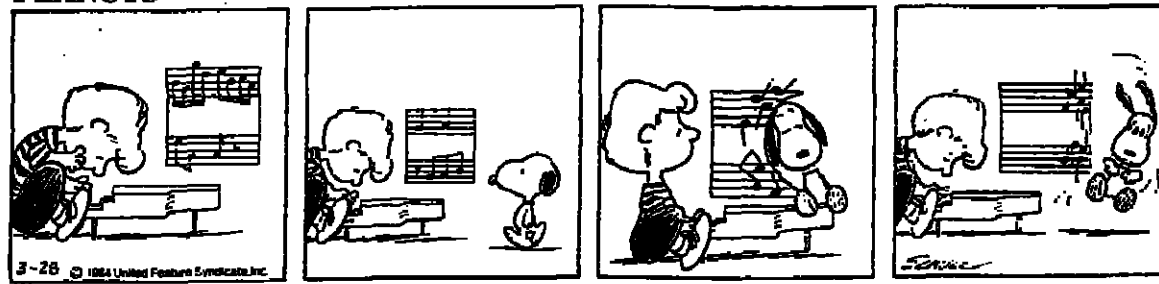
**ACROSS**

1 Concentrate  
6 Jet speed  
10 ...Wanderer,  
14 Greeted the  
15 ...Nagy,  
16 Zaragoza's  
17 Pertaining to a  
18 Ivan, e.g.  
20 Lawyer's  
21 Stationary  
23 Suffix for  
24 Essay  
25 Buoy  
26 Contain:  
27 Her or his, in  
28 ...Saud  
30 Comparative  
31 Indian weight  
32 Kith and kin  
34 Product of a  
36 Custom  
38 Number of  
39 Poetic  
40 Aged: Lat.  
41 Rules to follow  
42 Ogre's last  
45 Inert element  
47 One, in  
48 Occupation  
49 Curries favor  
51 "Hurry up!"  
54 Petrified  
56 ...time  
57 Pierce  
58 Subsequent  
59 Youth  
60 Perfume  
61 Travels and

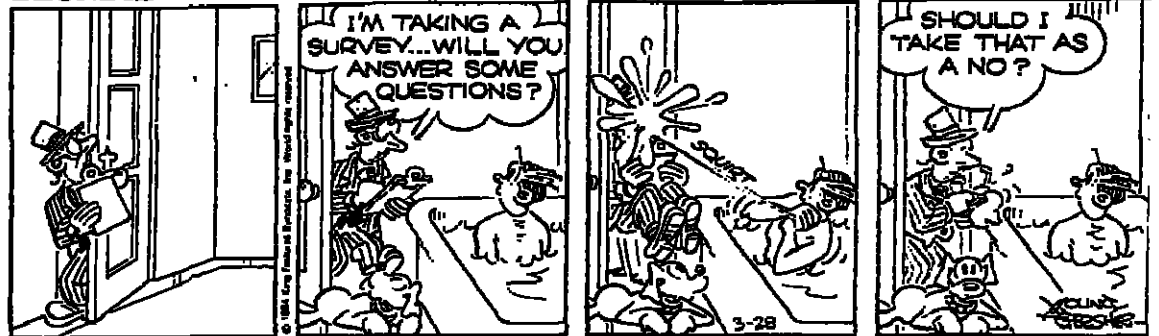
**DOWN**

1 Serge or  
2 Adjust  
3 Another  
4 Run-of-the-mill  
5 Highway  
6 Some Pa.  
7 He wrote  
8 French  
9 Memorable  
10 Bismuth, e.g.  
11 Refrains  
12 Arnold was one  
13 Voodoo  
18 Connect  
22 Certain  
27 Mariner's tool  
28 Charged  
29 Seamstress,  
31 "I'm taking a  
33 Ending for  
34 Elephant or  
35 Optimistic  
36 Outside:  
37 Sailor's garb  
41 Nervous  
42 Nellie's  
43 Condition  
44 Part of U.M.W.  
45 Measures  
46 A human bean  
47 Kind of dome  
48 A.F.L. branch  
49 Pudding starch  
53 Crows  
55 It's east of  
Eden

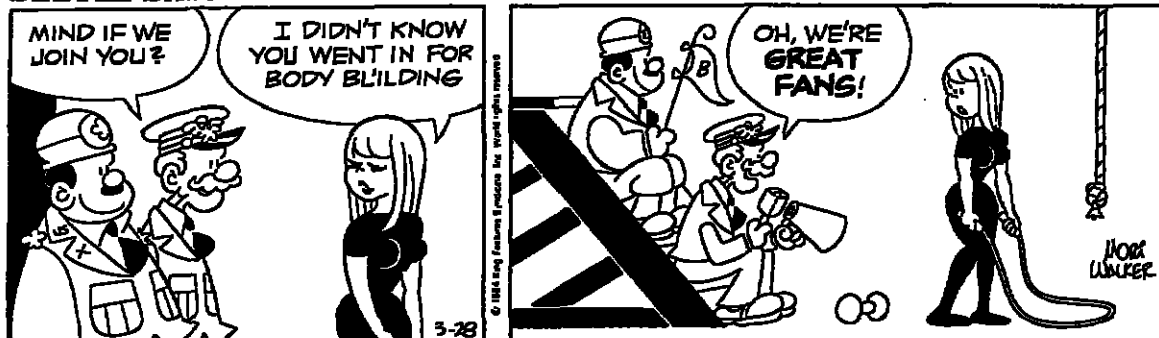
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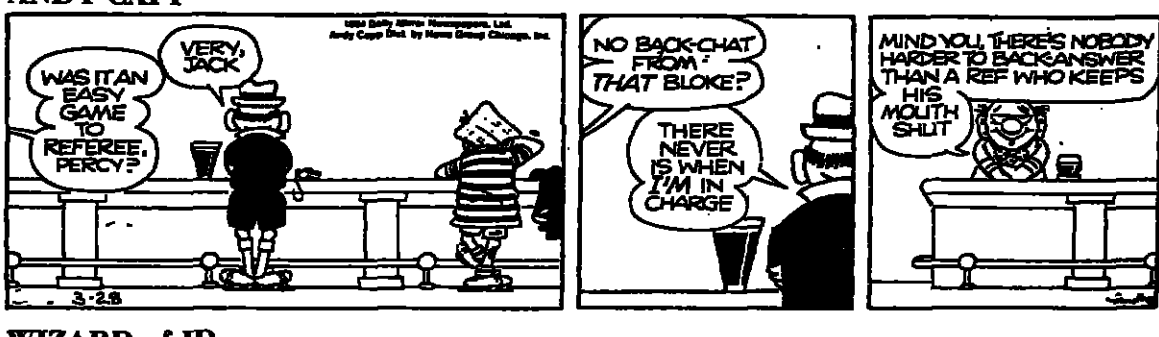
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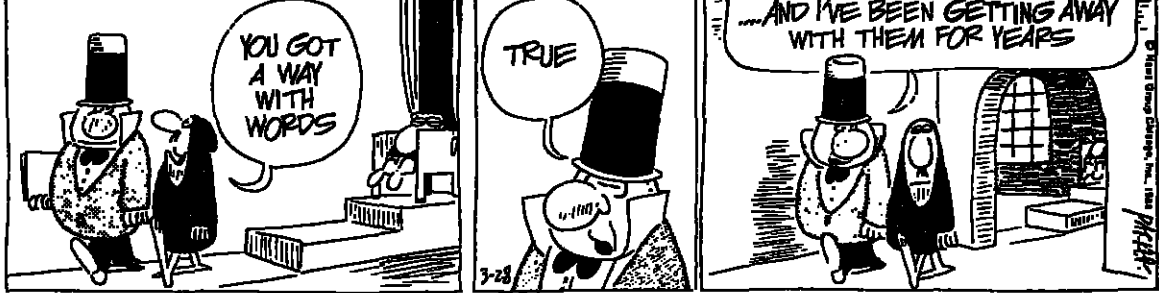
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



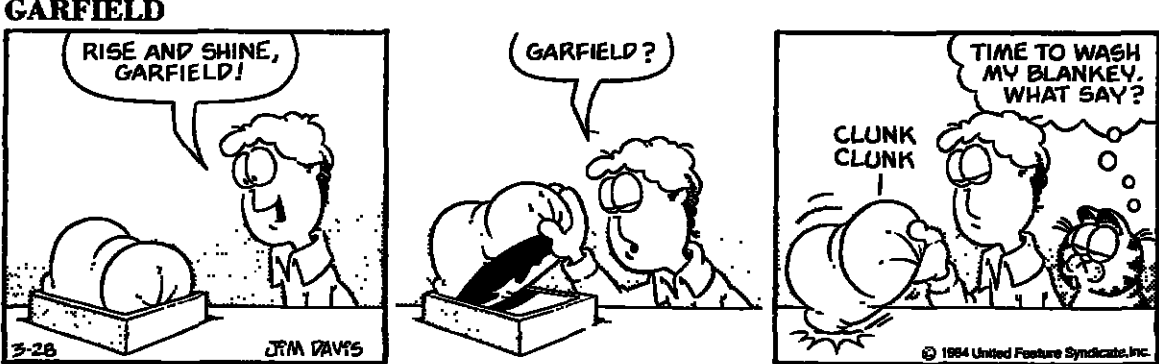
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## REX MORGAN

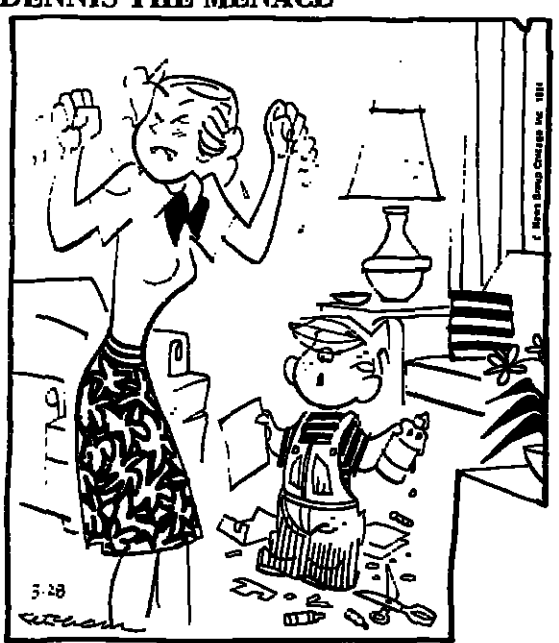


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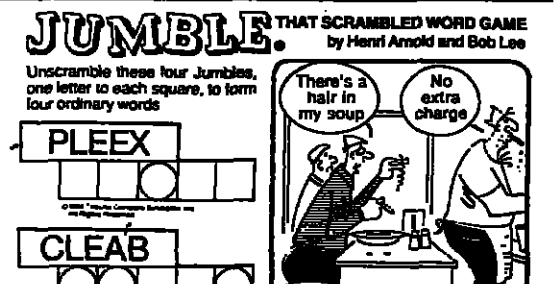
© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



WHAT DO YOU NEED STRENGTH FOR, NOW? YOU GONNA MOVE THE FURNITURE AGAIN?

## JUMBLE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "A GREASY SPOON IS A RESTAURANT WHERE YOU CAN EAT THIS."

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHOOP CHIDE COLUMN FIDING

Answer: Language used by those pretentious jet-setters—HIGH-FLOWN

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	16	11	Beijing	16	11
Austria	16	11	Bombay	16	11
Belgium	16	11	Buenos Aires	16	11
Denmark	16	11	Calcutta	16	11
France	16	11	Chennai	16	11
Germany	16	11	Colombo	16	11
Greece	16	11	Dhaka	16	11
Ireland	16	11	Guwahati	16	11
Italy	16	11	Hong Kong	16	11
Japan	16	11	Kuala Lumpur	16	11
Lebanon	16	11	Manila	16	11
Libya	16	11	Medan	16	11
Morocco	16	11	Osaka	16	11
Netherlands	16	11	Seoul	16	11
Norway	16	11	Singapore	16	11
Poland	16	11	Taipei	16	11
Portugal	16	11	Tokyo	16	11
Romania	16	11			
Spain	16	11			
Sweden	16	11			
Switzerland	16	11			
Turkey	16	11			
U.S.S.R.	16	11			
U.K.	16	11			
Yugoslavia	16	11			

## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \*

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1000 Common	118	117	117 1/2	117 1/2
1000 Preferred	118	117	117 1/2	117 1/2
1000 Common	118	117	117 1/2	117 1/2
1000 Preferred	118	117	117 1/2	117 1/2
1000 Common	118	117	117 1/2	117 1/2
1000 Preferred	118	117	117 1/2	117 1/2
1000 Common	118	117	117 1/2	117 1/2
1000 Preferred	118	117	117 1/2	117 1/2
1000 Common	118	117	117 1/2	117 1/2
1000 Preferred	118	117	117 1/2	117 1/2

## Amsterdam

Class Prev.

Amsterdam	Class	Prev.
ABN	118	117 1/2
ABN	118	117 1/2
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## BOOKS

## MONTE CASSINO

By David Haggood and David Richardson.  
269 pp. Illustrated. \$17.95.  
Congdon & Weed, 298 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

FORTY years after the destruction of the Monte Cassino Abbey by U.S. bombers during the Italian campaign remains debatable. The key question — Was it military necessity or needless destruction of Europe's most illustrious Benedictine monastery? — is answered readily in a new account by David Haggood and David Richardson. The book is rooted in interviews with participants and based on previously unavailable diaries and documents in the United States and Europe.

After assembling the evidence from military, civilian and church sources, the authors do not let either the Allied or German side off the hook. Although the Germans did not actually occupy the abbey 80 miles south of Rome, they set their mobile weapons and observation posts directly in front of it. Looking down the throats of Allied and American forces from the heights of the abbey gave the Germans a military advantage. Even before Feb. 15 when the American B-17s destroyed the monastery in a demonstration of overkill, Allied — and German — artillery already had been hitting the abbey walls that protected the order's unparalleled medieval treasures.

In some of the most telling information in "Monte Cassino," the authors point out that the decision to destroy the abbey resulted from political — and poor — American and Allied generalship. The U.S. Fifth Army commander, General Mark Wayne Clark, relied on frontal attacks that did not work, though presumably he was against the aerial bombing of the abbey itself.

In one of the revealing quotations in the book, General Harold Alexander, British commander of all Allied forces in Italy, tells Clark that General Bernard Freyberg, the New Zealand division commander who favored the bombing, had to be mollified. "Remember, Wayne, General Freyberg is a very important cog in the Commonwealth effort. We treat him with kid gloves, and you must do the same."

In the Mediterranean Theater, where Prime Minister Winston Churchill had greater interest, Commonwealth considerations were always present behind the battlefield.

The irony is that "military necessity" destroyed more than the monastery that had been founded by St. Benedict 14 centuries before the bombing; the aerial bombing prolonged the Allied effort and cost more lives. Once the abbey was reduced to rubble, the Germans had far better defensive positions and were able to hold the crucial mountaintop position for three months.

In a sense, the question raised by the 1944 bombing of a great European building had its moral equivalent in the Pacific theater in 1945 after the atom-bombing — and terrible loss of life — of Hiroshima.

In hindsight, those unaware of the fury and mood of war then cannot quite understand

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal North and South took advantage of an opportunity opened up by an opposing artificial bid. Two clubs was natural, showing clubs and a limited opening bid. The two-diamond response was an artificial request for information, and North doubled, showing length and strength in the suit.

Now South's distribution justified him in bidding diamonds to the four-level. He was not sure he could make it, but it seemed likely that the opposition could make three no-trump.

Easy doubled, and the contract proved unobtainable. The opening club lead was ruffed, and a heart trick was sur-

dered. East won and shifted to a trump, won with the nine. Another heart lead was won by West, and the club jack was led.

South ruffed, ruffed a heart and ruffed a club with his last trump. When he then led a winning heart, the defense was helpless. West could please himself whether he ruffed and later scored a spade trick or refused to ruff at all and scored a trump trick.

That was 710 for North-South. In the replay their teammates had a natural sequence to reach three no-trump by West, and North-South had no chance to bid.

An inspired spade lead with diamonds shifted would have defeated this contract, but North led a heart and West took nine

tricks in a hurry with the bid of the club finesse. That got their team 15 international match points.

West led the club four.

West led the club four.

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## OBSERVER

## The Well-Organized Man

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK—I am organized and proud of it. When people ask the secret of my success, I say, "I owe it all to staying organized." Show me a failure and I'll show you somebody who forgot to get his building permit, neglected to file an environmental impact statement and hasn't had his engine oil changed in the past 10 months.

"Yes," you will say, "but what is the secret of staying organized?" The answer, think organization day and night. Staying organized is not a part-time job. It must be planned with relentless concentration.

Here is the case of a man who did not plan until it was too late and ended up unorganized:

He came into the corner delicatessen Saturday night while I was purchasing a jar of relish and asked the clerk to give him change for a dollar bill. The clerk said he was short on change and refused. The man turned to me.

"Can you change a dollar?" I knew what he wanted: a bus ride. Our municipal bus company demands that you submit exactly 90 cents in change before it will let you board one of its spine-crackers.

Of course I could change a dollar. I spend a large part of every day assembling change for the bus company in 90-cent batches—three quarters, one dime, one nickel. After assembling one 90-cent batch, I put it in my right pants pocket. The second goes in the left pants pocket, the third in the right jacket pocket, the fourth in the left jacket pocket, the fifth—well never mind—the point is, I labor every day to have a well-organized set of exact fares at my fingertips.

Some people find this hilarious. They think it's funny that I jangle all over when I walk. They don't laugh, though, when the bus pulls up and your truly reaches automatically into his right pants pocket and proudly displays an exact 90 cents into the coin box.

This unorganized, delinquent scrounger wasn't laughing when he asked me to change his dollar. People of his sort are responsible for the country's decline. Doubtless he had spent the afternoon lollygagging with a female or browsing in the Odes of Horace, instead of

planning how to assemble three quarters, a dime and a nickel.

I was minded to speak to him gently. I would say, "My dear imbecile, I understand your predicament. I designed a procedure to get your change. I am buying it because tomorrow is Sunday, a day on which relatives of mine occasionally drop in unannounced.

"Being aware of the possibility of their visit, I yesterday planned to get organized for it. Thus, following a procedure I designed between trips to two stores that sell \$1.10 candy bars, I inspected the larger this morning and discovered an ample supply of hamburger, mustard, ketchup, onions and soda pop, but noted an absence of relish.

"I have come here to repair this shortage. If the relatives now choose to pay a surprise call tomorrow, I shall be fully organized. If mustard, ketchup and onions are not enough to satisfy some relative who says, 'Gosh, don't you have any relish?' I will not have to rush out to the grocery. Because I am organized, you see, I will be able to say, 'Of course I have relish.'"

I did not make this speech about the responsibility to get organized since, on closer inspection, the man looked like a potentially violent brute who might miss the point of the relish story, assume I was inviting him home for a hamburger and kick my shin with a drawer where I could instantly find it when the police arrived. Call it smugness if you will, but my satisfaction with this fine detail of organization made me feel so good that I surrendered one of my 90-cent hoards and took his dollar.

I hadn't the heart to destroy a second 90-cent assembly by giving him the additional dime. But he didn't protest. "You're a prince," he said. Since the prize that awaits the organized man, I felt so good that I almost forgot to plan the search for a tailor to repair my pockets, which are being worn to shreds by the heavy metal needed to serve my bus company so faithfully.

New York Times Service

## Emigré Novelists

Russian Exiles Worry About Perceptions  
Of the Soviet Regime in the U.S.

By Walter Goodman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—The scores of Soviet writers who have found their way to the West in the last decade were evidently accompanied by their Slavic muse. Most of them continue to write in Russian about Russia, to associate with other émigrés and to lament what they believe is a lack of understanding by Americans of the nature of the Soviet regime.

That concern came through forcefully in recent interviews with three novelists now living on the East Coast, whose work has made an impact here and abroad in the last few months. They are Vasily Aksyonov, author of "The Island of Crimea," published by Random House, a political fantasy about an independent Crimea trying to survive in the shadow of Soviet power; Sergei Dovlatov, author of "The Compromise," a takeoff on Soviet journalism published by Alfred A. Knopf, and Yuz Aleshkovsky, whose novel "Kaugurov," a surrealistic satire about the Soviet secret police, appeared in France last year and is due to be published in this country in July by Farrar, Straus & Giroux.

Aleshkovsky, now 54, was a writer of children's books and stories as well as television and film scripts in the Soviet Union—"one of the most successful," he says. In 1979, he ran afoul of the authorities when he joined an attempt to persuade them to permit publication of "Metropol," a volume of censored works. He came to the United States in 1980 with his wife and 7-year-old son.

Now settled in a rambling old frame house in Middletown, Connecticut, Aleshkovsky has moved away from children's stories, which he wrote because "the world of childhood wasn't perverted by the cruelty of the political games," to fiction for adults.

Despite appearances—his working outfit includes jogging shoes and a pair of corduroys—

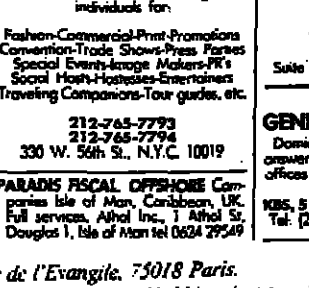
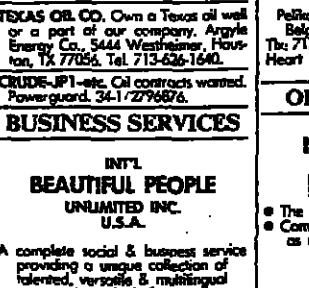
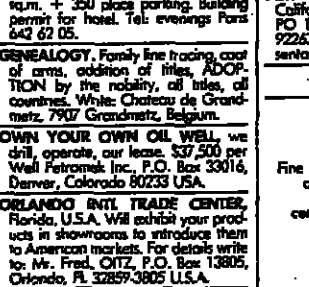
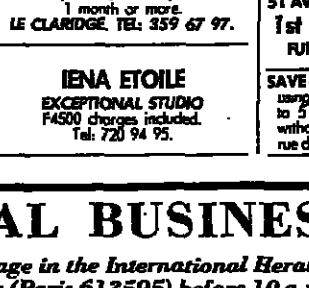
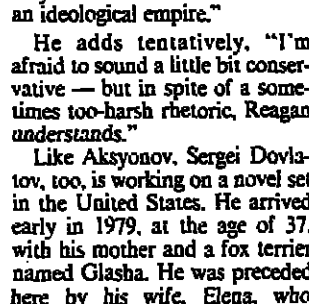
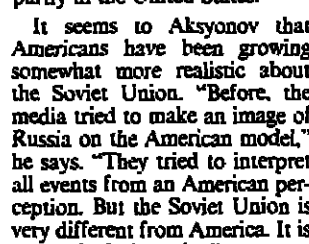
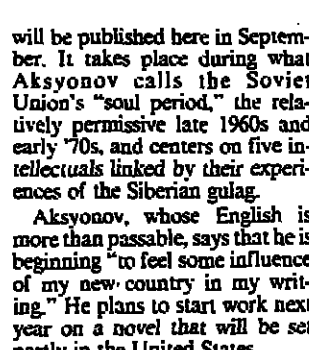
Aleshkovsky is far from Americanized. He confesses that even after four years in the United States, his English is "preliminary." "I haven't finished solving the problems of the Russian language," he notes wryly, adding that the "soul" of his work remains in Russian. He relies for help in interviews on his wife, Irene, who learned her very serviceable English in Soviet schools and who now teaches Russian at Wesleyan University, and a friend from Wesleyan's department of Russian literature.

Although the United States has had little impact on Aleshkovsky's work so far, his politics are much on his mind. He says he is sure that he speaks for most Soviet émigrés in maintaining that "the fact of America's existence is more important than any of its faults."

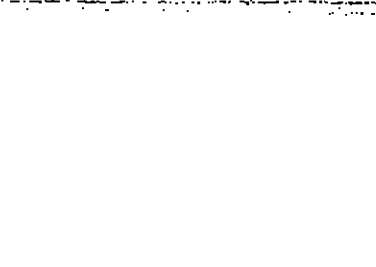
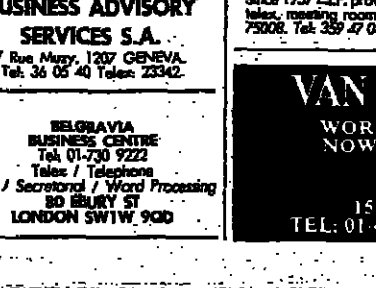
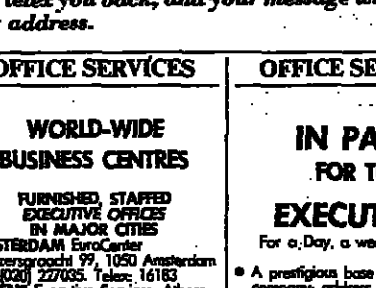
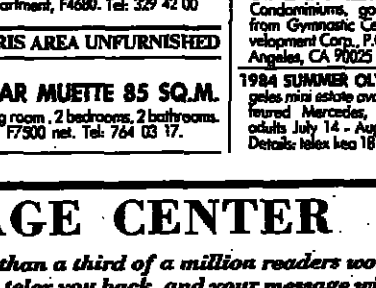
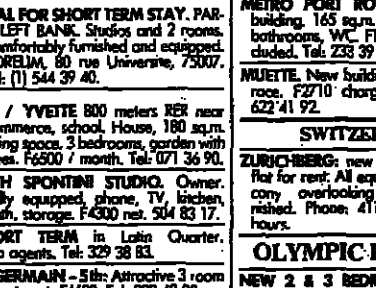
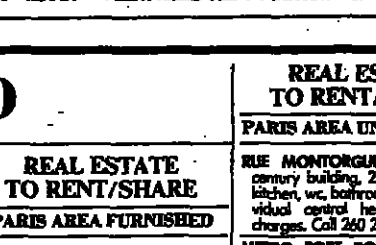
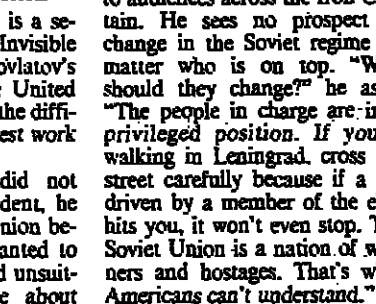
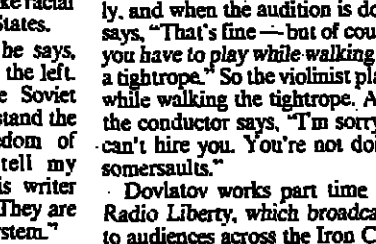
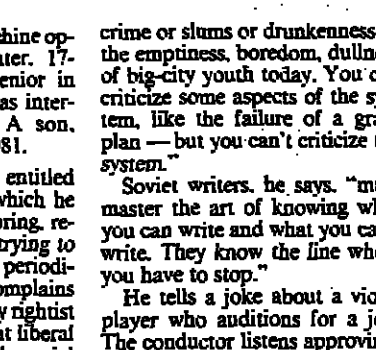
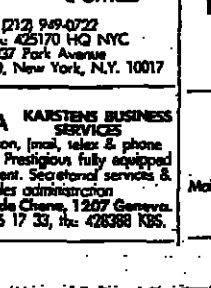
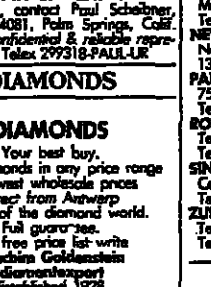
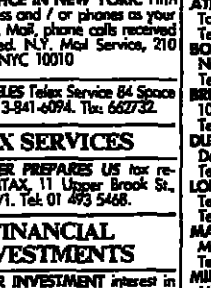
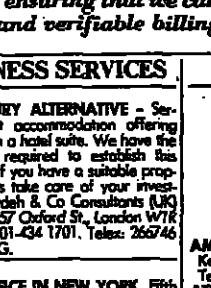
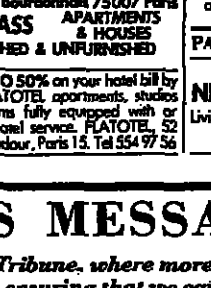
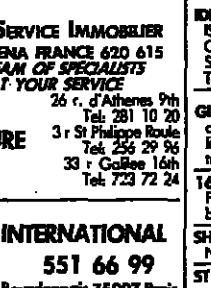
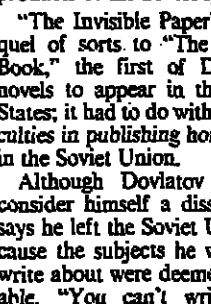
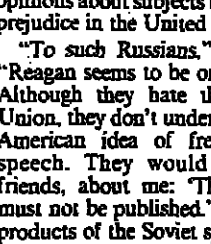
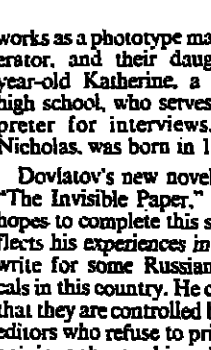
"In Russia," as he sees it, "the people love their leaders, who are trying to hurt them; in America, the people dislike their leaders, who are trying to help them. It's sadomasochism or masochism, I don't know. Although he favors a nuclear freeze—"and to hell with the army"—he believes that the political demonstrations against nuclear weapons should be taking place in Red Square. "I agree with Reagan," he says. "If the Soviet Union wants peace, there will be peace."

As Aleshkovsky left for Paris recently for the publication in French of a new novel, Vasily Aksyonov returned from the Paris opening of his play "The Heron." The 51-year-old writer arrived in the United States in 1980, after resigning from the Soviet Writers' Union in protest against the expulsion of two younger writers for their part in the "Metropol" affair. He now lives in Washington, with his wife and a daughter and grandson by her first marriage, and teaches short-story writing at Goucher College in Maryland.

His novel "The Burn," written before "The Island of Crimea,"



Soviet émigrés Sergei Dovlatov (left), Vasily Aksyonov (below) and Yuz Aleshkovsky continue to write about Russia in Russian.



## PEOPLE

## Journalist to Retrace Mao's 'Long March'

The Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Harrison Salisbury says he will retrace the Chinese Communist "long march" to research a book on the 7,600-mile trek. Communist forces led by the late Chairman Mao Zedong made the journey in 1934-1935 to escape encirclement by Nationalist troops. The trek led the Communists to a safe haven in China's northwest. Salisbury, accompanied by his wife, Charlotte, and the former diplomat and China scholar John S. Sides, will spend "several months" retracing the long march. They are now in Beijing preparing for the trip. Salisbury won the Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of the Soviet Union for The New York Times, and during the Vietnam war went behind North Vietnamese lines to report on civilian casualties.

President Ronald Reagan on Monday presented the Medal of Freedom, the United States' highest civilian award, posthumously to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Whitaker Chambers, a Communist who repented and gave testimony against Alger Hiss. The president also gave the medal to the actor James Cagney and 10 others at a White House luncheon. Sadat was assassinated in 1981. The award was accepted by Sadat's son, Gamal, who died in 1961 at the age of 60, testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee that Hiss, a State Department aide, and others in government passed him official secrets while he worked as a Soviet spy in the 1930s. Others who received the award included Senator Howard H. Baker, the Senate Republican leader; the singer Tennessee Ernie Ford; the retired Army general Andrew Goodpastor, a former NATO commander; the economist Leo Cherne; the Rev. Norman Vincent Peale; the late Jackie Robinson, the first black baseball player in the major leagues; Lincoln Kirstein, director-general of the New York City Ballet; the Western novelist Louis L'Amour; and Eunice Shriver Kennedy.

Although 85 and in a wheelchair, the sculptor Henry Moore visited St. Paul's Cathedral in London Tuesday to inspect his latest work, a seven-foot (2.1-meter) statue of Mary and the Christ child.

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